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CONTENTS

22 December 1989

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Nonaligned Bureau Condemns U.S. 'Invasion' *[PANA]* 1
* Spanish Trade With Lusophone Africa Viewed *[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 27 Oct]* 1

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Reportage on Lusophone Summit in Praia 3
Summit Opens 18 Dec *[PANA]* 3
Angola's Dos Santos Speaks *[AFP]* 3
Leaders Discuss Conflicts *[Maputo Radio]* 3
Summit Ends 20 Dec *[Maputo Radio]* 3
Eight Nations To Meet on Angolan Peace 27 Dec *[Johannesburg International]* 4
Meeting Said Postponed *[AFP]* 4

CENTRAL AFRICA

Congo

President Sassou-Nguesso Appoints Police Chief *[AFP]* 5

Gabon

Beninese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit *[Libreville Africa No 1]* 5

Sao Tome & Principe

*MLSTP Announces Meeting To Discuss Reforms *[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 25 Oct]* 5
*Air Transport Agreement With Portugal Renewed *[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 23 Sep]* 5

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Government Delegation Returns From Peace Talks *[Addis Ababa Radio]* 6
Ashagre Comments *[Addis Ababa Radio]* 6
Rebel Group Issues 'Plan of Action' *[Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia]* 7

Kenya

'Logic Bomb' Computer Virus Reported in Nairobi *[THE STANDARD 19 Dec]* 8

Somalia

Samantar Denies Hargeysa Defeat, Offers Talks *[Mogadishu Radio]* 8

Tanzania

Ministry Statement on U.S. 'Invasion' of Panama *[PANA]* 9
Prime Minister Meets DPRK's Chong Song-nam *[Dar es Salaam Radio]* 9

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

State Says No Mandela Release Before Year's End	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	10
Mandela Meets With Rights Activist Helen Joseph	<i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Second Union Delegation To Visit Mandela	22 Dec <i>[SAPA]</i>	10
Paper Views Development of Mandela's Role	<i>[THE STAR 21 Dec]</i>	10
Soviet Journalist Discusses Regional Situation	<i>[Johannesburg International]</i>	11
21 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues	<i>[THE CITIZEN, etc.]</i>	12
ANC Messages Urge Armed Struggle	<i>[Addis Ababa International]</i>	13
ANC Praises Transportation Workers' 'Struggle'	<i>[PANA]</i>	15
Transportation Strike Spills Into Postal Sector	<i>[THE STAR 22 Dec]</i>	15
Talks To Resume 'Next Week'	<i>[SAPA]</i>	15
Buthelezi Cites Inkatha-ANC Differences	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	16
Buthelezi Says 'Closer' to Negotiating Table	<i>[SAPA]</i>	16
Inkatha, UDF Reportedly Meet in 'Secret'	<i>[SAPA]</i>	16
Three Policemen Wounded in Township Shootout	<i>[SAPA]</i>	16

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

UN Envoy Notes U.S. Willingness on Aid	<i>[ANGOP]</i>	18
*Foreign Minister's Statements Analyzed	<i>[Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS 3 Nov]</i>	18
Council Approves Brazilian Loan	19 Dec <i>[ANGOP]</i>	19
Party Steps Up Campaign Against Catholic Church	<i>[KUP]</i>	19
FAPLA Forces Kill 48 UNITA Soldiers	<i>[ANGOP]</i>	19
Minister on UNITA 'Terrorist Operations'	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	19
Commentary Criticizes UNITA's 'Ambiguity'	<i>[ANGOP]</i>	19

Mozambique

Chissano Reacts to Plan for Talks With Renamo	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	20
Dos Santos Closes People's Assembly Session	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	21
More on Session Closing	<i>[Maputo International]</i>	21

Namibia

Nujoma Announces Formation of 'Shadow' Cabinet	<i>[Johannesburg Radio]</i>	21
Cabinet Members Named	<i>[SAPA]</i>	22
Further on Cabinet Changes	<i>[Windhoek Radio]</i>	22
'Surprise Exclusions' From Cabinet	<i>[Johannesburg THE STAR 22 Dec]</i>	22

Zimbabwe

'Dismay' Expressed at U.S. Role in Panama	<i>[SAPA]</i>	23
Further Reportage on ZANU-PF Congress		23
'Vigorous' Debate Reported	<i>[SAPA]</i>	23
Mozambique's Chissano Speaks	<i>[Maputo Radio]</i>	24
More on Chissano Address	<i>[SAPA]</i>	24
Chissano Departs 22 Dec	<i>[SAPA]</i>	25

WEST AFRICA

Ghana

Government on U.S. Military Operation in Panama	<i>[Accra Radio]</i>	26
U.S. 'Brigandry' Condemned	<i>[Accra Radio]</i>	26

Ivory Coast

Cabinet Votes 1990 Draft Recurrent Budget	<i>[Abidjan Radio]</i>	26
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Paris Club Agrees To Debt Rescheduling <i>[AFP]</i>	26
Niger	
President Ali Saibou's Inaugural Address <i>[Niamey Radio]</i>	27
Last Two Political Prisoners Reportedly Freed <i>[AFP]</i>	28
Nigeria	
Government Expresses 'Concern' Over U.S. Action <i>[Lagos Radio]</i>	28
*Police Chief Alerts Nation About Saboteurs <i>[Enugu DAILY STAR 28 Oct]</i>	28

Nonaligned Bureau Condemns U.S. 'Invasion'
*AB2112164689 Dakar PANA in English 1625 GMT
21 Dec 89*

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 21 Dec (SHIHATA/PANA)—The Non-Aligned countries Co-ordinating Bureau has expressed profound concern over Wednesday's invasion of Panama by United States forces. A statement it issued in Dar es Salaam Thursday said the bureau at its meeting in New York Wednesday, condemned the invasion and demanded immediate withdrawal of U.S. forces from Panama.

The Co-ordinating Bureau resolutely condemns this unacceptable act of intervention as a violation of territorial integrity, sovereignty and independence of non-aligned Panama, the bureau's communique, released through the Cuban Embassy in Tanzania, said.

The United States has for a long time been hatching a plan to oust Panamanian strongman, Gen Manuel Noriega, who had been indicted at an American court for alleged involvement in the drug trade.

The Co-ordinating Bureau called on the United States to immediately cease all military operations in Panama and solve outstanding issues with that country through dialogue and negotiations.

It is reported that more than 50 people died following the invasion which has also been condemned by many countries.

Noriega, the target of the invasion which also took the lives of eleven American soldiers, is reported to have fled the country.

*** Spanish Trade With Lusophone Africa Viewed**

*90ES0179Z Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 27 Oct 89 p 39*

[Article by Madrid correspondent Fernando Barciela: "Low Trade Level Between Spain and PALOP"]

[Text] PALOP [Portuguese-Speaking African Countries], an essential area of expansion for Madrid diplomacy, is still far removed from being the promised land of Spanish entrepreneurs, investors, and businessmen. This is so despite the enormous efforts for assistance, cooperation, and loans that Felipe Gonzalez' Socialist government has been expending to convert this group of nations into good trading partners. The only country that appears to be showing a certain impetus in its relations with our neighbor is Angola. The others are becoming increasingly less important trading partners. The numbers do not allow us to lie, and they attest to this.

Spain appears to have a relatively clearcut view in this respect. The leading partner to be procured is Angola. It is there that Madrid intends to put "all its eggs in one basket," as the saying goes in the Spanish capital. This is quite evident if we note that the only capital of these countries visited by the deputy prime minister, Alfonso

Guerra, was Luanda. Neither Maputo nor any other capital of the Portuguese-speaking countries has thus far had the honor of receiving the Spanish Government's number one or number two official.

Luanda Will Be an El Dorado....

The Spaniards, who have been present in Angola for years in one way or another, know that it is a truly rich country, and are showing the greatest interest in it. Most of Madrid's cooperation with the PALOP will go to Luanda, and the greatest diplomatic support as well; and this is even the only country in the group where the trade between the two nations can be claimed to be growing. Angola, which is still generating a trade deficit for Spain in its relations with Madrid, has been purchasing increasingly more Spanish products. After a constant decline that led the Angolans to reduce the 1985 10.2 billion pesetas worth of Spanish imports to 3.1 billion in 1987, business began recovering, until it reached 7.2 billion last year and 4.1 billion for the first half of this year. Hence, if the current trend continues along the same lines, it might be claimed that Spanish exports to Angola will increase about 14 percent over last year.

On the other hand, Angola is now selling virtually nothing to Spain. For years it sold oil, which came to represent nearly all the exchanges between the two countries. Of the 55 billion that Spain imported from Angola in 1985, oil accounted for 54 billion. In 1987 it imported only 1.739 billion; and during 1989, to date and for the first half, it did not purchase even a drop of this liquid from that country. This is the reason that Spain is buying so little: fish, shellfish, coffee, and little else; thus declining from sums in the high billions to a total of 10 billion in 1988, and to 1 billion for the first half of 1989.

Hence, the situation is relatively serious, because it shows little interest on the part of Angolans in making Madrid a true trading partner. This was also proven by the slight effort that Spanish businessmen and exporters are showing in purchases from Angola, despite all its potential. There are some in Madrid who claim that the situation will unquestionably change during the next few years, once peace has become definitive in the country. And that will be the time to open genuine trade relations, and to take advantage of the effects of a complete diplomatic policy and relatively consistent cooperation.

Relations With Mozambique Even More Distant

Spain's trade relations with Mozambique are even further removed and distant than with Angola. There is a widespread exchange of technicians and high-ranking officials—the Mozambicans come to Spain for military training—and there are railroad or agricultural projects in which Spain wishes to participate. However, in the realm of trade relations the situation is quite paralyzed and eroded.

Spanish exports to that country have been rising slightly, because they moved from 472 million in 1985 to 614

million in 1987, to 749 million in 1988, and to 694 million during the first half of this year, undoubtedly the largest increase, which will represent an increase of about 100 percent over last year if the same trend continues. But there is no use deceiving ourselves: 600 million, 700 million, or 1 billion are insignificant numbers which leave Mozambique, as a trading partner of Madrid, out of the 100 leading exporters to Spain, even ranking below Cape Verde, Togo, and the island of Reunion.

The imports from that country, which would appear to be progressing well because they rose from 1.053 billion in 1986 to 3.97 billion in 1988, showed another decline during the first half of this year, standing at 900 million. If this trend continues, it would mean a loss of nearly half in comparison with last year. The picture is certainly not encouraging because, here in Mozambique as well as there in Angola, one notes a certain amount of disinterest among Spanish businessmen.

In other nations of the PALOP area, such as Cape Verde or Guinea, the situation seems to be equally gloomy. Cape Verde which, owing to the stay of ETA [Basque Fatherland and Liberty Group] prisoners, has had the benefit of some aid from the Spanish Ministry of Foreign Affairs, is showing a weakness in its exchanges with Madrid. Spain has not evinced the slightest interest in

purchasing anything from Cape Verde, because its purchases were solely and exclusively 8 million in 1986, 5 million in 1987, and then about 108 million in 1988, nearly all consisting of shipments of fish and shellfish. During 1989, this year, there has been another setback, with only 4 million in sales to Spain.

Spanish exports to that country have not ceased to decline as well. They amounted to 2.153 billion in 1987, 1.073 billion in 1988, and 409 million during the first 6 months of this year. In the case of Guinea everything declined also, both exports and imports. The former dropped from 2.494 billion in 1987 to 582 million for the first 6 months of this year. As for Spanish imports from Guinea, they also declined, from about 8 billion in 1987 to 6.04 billion in 1988, and to 2.869 billion for the first half of this year.

Hence, this is the reality. Generally speaking, there is little commerce and few exchanges, with sales and purchases stabilized or declining, after years in which the situation appeared to be improving. The only exception, and not too spectacular, seems to be Angola. The situation shows that, despite a certain tendency to consider the Spanish presence in these countries highly significant, the fact is that, up until now, the results have been yet to come.

Reportage on Lusophone Summit in Praia

Summit Opens 18 Dec

AB1912145889 Dakar PANA in English 1423 GMT
19 Dec 89

[Text] Praia, 19 Dec (ANGOP/PANA)—A summit of the five African Portuguese-speaking countries began on Monday in Praia, Cape Verde, behind closed doors.

Economic, technical, political and diplomatic cooperation as well as the current problems of the continent, in particular southern Africa, dominated the talks being attended by Presidents Dos Santos (Angola), Aristides Pereira (Cape Verde), Joaquim Chissano (Mozambique), Joao Bernardo (Guinea Bissau) and Pinto da Costa (Sao Tome and Principe).

There was consensus among the five to increase cooperation at all levels and to exploit the prevailing positive climate in international relations for the benefit of their countries according to a report from ANGOP.

"Africa has no alternative but to profit from world changes for its development," ANGOP quoted President Pereira as saying.

On the situation in South Africa, Vieira said, "The white minority must not be afraid of change in South Africa," adding that support should be given to the "new initiatives" of the African National Congress.

For his part, President Joaquim Chissano said that in Mozambique the Government was creating the basis for general and presidential elections in 1991, indicating that his government was ready to enter into dialogue with the "MNR" bandits within sovereign principles of the nation.

Aristides Pereira was appointed the new chairman of the group to succeed President Vieira, with Pinto da Costa of Sao Tome as his deputy.

Angola's Dos Santos Speaks

AB2012200689 Paris AFP in French 1415 GMT
20 Dec 89

[Text] Praia, 20 Dec (AFP)—Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos today admitted before the summit of the five Portuguese-speaking African countries taking place in Praia that the Gbadolite (Zaire) Agreements on the peace process in Angola are at an impasse, the spokesman of the summit of "five" told the press today.

President Dos Santos announced that a summit meeting bringing together eight African countries will take place in the near future to examine the Angolan internal situation, particularly the Luanda Government's peace plan and the new American proposals on this issue. He expressed the hope to see new initiatives come out of this summit of "eight" leading to the implementation of the Gbadolite Agreements.

According to the spokesman, the Angolan president explained the present impasse mainly by the refusal of the other side (Jonas Savimbi's National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]) to respect and apply the commitments undertaken in Gbadolite. But he also attributed it to the attitude of the U.S. State Department, which has presented a new plan containing new formulations which, according to him, conform neither to the principles accepted in Gbadolite nor to the constitution of the State of Angola.

President dos Santos thinks that the recent declarations made by a high-ranking U.S. official in Brazzaville (Congo) are contrary to the Gbadolite Agreements and the sovereignty of Angola and that they define new exigencies formulated by the U.S. State Department for the settlement of the Angolan conflict, the summit's spokesman explained.

The U.S. undersecretary of state for African Affairs, Herman Cohen, stated in Brazzaville on Saturday [16 December] that the peace negotiations between the Government and UNITA (armed opposition to the Luanda regime) were constantly at an impasse, adding after an audience with Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso that he had formulated new "ideas" which can help the mediator, Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko, in his negotiations.

Leaders Discuss Conflicts

MB2012183389 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1300 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano, in Praia yesterday, briefed his Angolan, Cape Verdean, Guinean-Bissau, and Sao Tomean counterparts on Mozambique's present situation in light of the stage of talks to establish peace in our country.

Angolan President Jose Eduardo dos Santos discussed Angola's situation, disclosing new details on ending the present impasse to the Angolan peace process.

The new details may be revealed today at a news conference at the end of the ninth summit of the five Lusophone African countries.

A political declaration, in addition to the final communiqué, is expected to be issued.

Summit Ends 20 Dec

MB2112100589 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 0800 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The presidents of the five Lusophone African countries who concluded their ninth summit in Praia yesterday, have called for the holding of an extraordinary session of the UN General Assembly to discuss international economic cooperation.

In their final communiqué, the five Lusophone African countries called attention to the progressive deterioration of the African economy, the increasing foreign debt,

the acute fall in the price of raw materials, and a very high demographic rate as compared to available resources.

The summit expressed its support for the Mozambican and Angolan Governments with regard to their countries' internal conflicts and saluted the South-West African People's Organization for its victory in Namibia.

Eight Nations To Meet on Angolan Peace 27 Dec

*MB2112124589 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Text] Leaders of eight African states are due to meet in Luanda next Wednesday [27 December] in an effort to renew peace talks aimed at putting an end to the Angolan civil war.

President Jose Eduardo dos Santos said the leaders of Zaire, Congo, Gabon, Zambia, Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, and Angola will be attending the Luanda summit.

The eight African heads of state will meet in an effort to put the stalled peace talks between the Angolan Government and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] back on track.

Congolese television said that negotiations were broken down seriously, and the mediator, President Mobutu of Zaire, needed a magic wand to get them going again. The leaders of the same states produced the Gbadolite declaration at a summit meeting earlier this year in Zaire.

However, the agreement was (?inherently) flawed in that no provision was made for monitoring the cease-fire. Further difficulties were created when the Luanda government and UNITA produced different versions of the Gbadolite declaration.

Since the breakdown of the agreement, President Mobutu has been negotiating with both sides in the conflict in an effort to produce a cease-fire and [words indistinct] negotiations.

The Angolan peace effort has been the subject of much diplomatic activity in the Ivory Coast, France, Mozambique, and South Africa. Although [words indistinct] it is expected that Angolan MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] will present peace proposals based on the Gbadolite declaration during the Luanda summit.

The UNITA movement has indicated that it is ready to sign a cease-fire agreement before the end of this year. The UNITA proposals include an international monitoring mechanism to oversee the cease-fire. However, the UNITA leadership is adamant that the leader of the movement, Dr Jonas Savimbi, must not be sent into exile.

It is not known whether UNITA representatives will be attending the Luanda summit.

Meeting Said Postponed

*AB2112175189 Paris AFP in English 1750 GMT
21 Dec 89*

[Text] Libreville, Dec 21 (AFP)—An Angolan peace summit of eight African countries due to be held in the Angolan capital Luanda on December 27 has been put off until the first half of January, Angolan Deputy Foreign Minister Venancio de Mourra said here Thursday.

Speaking after delivering a message to Gabonese President Omar Bongo, he said the postponement was due to the busy schedules of some of the heads of state.

Mr. De Mourra blamed the present stalemate in bringing peace to Angola, where UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels have been fighting the central government since independence in 1975, on "growing outside non-African interference." Attempts were being made to isolate the eight heads of state involved in seeking a peace formula, and even to make them give up trying to mediate, he alleged.

The eight countries are Angola itself, and Congo, Gabon, Mozambique, Sao Tome and Principe, Zaire, Zambia and Zimbabwe.

Congo

President Sassou-Nguesso Appoints Police Chief

AB1912095889 Paris AFP in French 1449 GMT
18 Dec 89

[Text] Brazzaville, 18 Dec (AFP)—Lieutenant Colonel Pierre Oba, head of the personal security service of Congolese President Denis Sassou-Nguesso, has been appointed director general of the national police, the official Congolese radio announced today. Created in November this year, the national police is placed under the direct authority of President Sassou-Nguesso. It is entrusted with the duty of "accomplishing in times of crisis any necessary task demanded by the circumstances," it is recalled.

Thirty-six-year-old Lt Col Oba who has been heading the public security services since 1987 and at the same time assuming his duties at the presidency, was appointed in July this year to the Central Committee of the Congolese Labor Party (PCT—only party) by the Congolese head of state.

Gabon

Beninese Foreign Minister Arrives for Visit

AB1912152289 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1230 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Text] On his arrival in Libreville yesterday for a visit to Gabon, Beninese Foreign Minister Daniel Tawena discussed the current situation in his country. Mr Tawena, who is presently meeting with President Omar Bongo, indicated that Benin has definitively done away with Marxism-Leninism as the state's ideology. He said however, that no institutions have been set up for the transition from the system to a liberal political system. He announced that a national conference would be held by late March 1990 to draft a new constitution with new institutions.

Sao Tome & Principe

*MLSTP Announces Meeting To Discuss Reforms

90EF0057A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 25 Oct 89 p 13

[Text] The first national conference of the Movement for the Liberation of Sao Tome e Principe (MLSTP), dedicated to the discussion of political and economic reforms, takes place 5-6 December in the Sao Tomean capital, according to a Central Committee communique.

The communique, made public at the end of 3 days of meetings of the coordination and leadership body of the MLSTP, also reveals that the conference, open to all

critical sectors of Sao Tomean society with the objective of gathering various opinions, will also analyze the new constitution project.

The national conference, according to the communique, will be of a consultative nature and all its recommendations will be put forth to the Central Committee to be acted upon after the conference.

To this end, four commissions have already been created, among them propaganda, publicity, and development of internal regulation.

"The Central Committee hopes at the conference for participation as diversified as it is critical, so as to collect diverse points of view on the new project for Sao Tomean society," observes the document.

The conference in question will essentially discuss four documents, that is, the preliminary project for the new statutes and programs of the MLSTP, the new sociopolitical development policy, and the new fundamental law of Sao Tome e Principe, to be submitted to popular discussion before its final approval in 1990.

*Air Transport Agreement With Portugal Renewed

90EF0057B Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS
in Portuguese 23 Sep 89 p 6

[Excerpt] Internal air transport in the Republic of Sao Tome e Principe has been provided for the past year by a Portuguese Air Force detachment of a cooperative nature.

On 26 October it will be exactly 1 year since the cooperation agreement was signed between the Republics of Portugal and Sao Tome e Principe, under the auspices of which a detachment of the Portuguese Air Force was made available to that African nation.

This detachment is comprised of a viocar airplane whose purpose is to cover the territory—inter-island—in general transport and medical evacuation, and eight military personnel from the Air Force, three officers and five specialist sergeants.

The officers exercise the responsibilities, respectively, of commander, copilot, and navigator, while the sergeants are responsible for the various technical tasks in their specialties.

These military personnel are considered to be on alert and available 24 hours per day.

In theory, the military personnel will remain in Sao Tome e Principe for a period of 6 months, reporting to the operational command of the Air Force in Lisbon.

The cooperation agreement establishes that adequate security and facilities for the associated personnel are the responsibility of the Government of Sao Tome e Principe.

"The authorities of Sao Tome e Principe are satisfied with the work undertaken by the Portuguese military personnel," a Portuguese Air Force official told LUSA.

Ethiopia**Government Delegation Returns From Peace Talks**

*EA2112141089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 0930 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Text] A delegation led by Comrade Ashagre Yigletu, Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee member and deputy prime minister, returned to Addis Ababa today after participating in the second round of the preliminary talks with the so-called Tigray People's Liberation Front.

At the meeting items unresolved in the first round of the preliminary talks were discussed, on the selection of mediator chairmen, the number and identity of observers, and on two other procedural matters. However, Comrade Ashagre stated that the meeting did not achieve the expected result.

He said that the Ethiopian delegation to the talks had done everything possible for the success of the meeting, out of their earnest desire for peace. The delegation led by Comrade Ashagre was welcomed by Comrade Kassa Kebede, WPE Central Committee member and head of the Central Committee's coordination department.

Ashagre Comments

*EA2112211089 Addis Ababa Domestic Service
in Amharic 1700 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] The Ethiopian Government delegation engaged in talks for a week with the so-called Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF] in Rome aimed at solving peacefully the problems in the northern part of our country returned to Addis Ababa today. According to the delegation leader, Comrade Dr Ashagre Yigletu, speaking at Bole Airport, the Rome talks, like the first round, failed to arrive at any tangible result. Comrade Dr Ashagre Yigletu's statement, which was recorded by Ethiopian Television and assembled by our news reporter, Debebe Dufur is presented by Amare Melaku:

[Begin recording] [Amare] Although the second round of the procedural talks between the Ethiopian Government and the so-called TPLF group in Rome, Italy, contributed towards finalizing the first round of talks, it failed to open the door to the substantive talks as expected. Comrade Dr Ashagre Yigletu, leader of the Ethiopian Government delegation, stated that during the week's talks from 12 to 18 December 1989, agreement had been reached on the issues of the chairman-mediators and observers and their identities left pending from the first round of talks. In this respect, the Italian Government, which is currently serving as an observer and hosting the preliminary talks, and our neighboring African state, the Republic of Kenya, have been selected as co-chairmen mediators.

According to Comrade Ashagre Yigletu's television statement, the four countries selected as observers in the

expected substantive talks are the governments of Sweden, Sudan, Nigeria, and Uganda.

Cormade Deputy Prime Minister Ashagre Yigletu has detailed the following reasons as to why it was not possible to proceed to the substantive talks after agreement had been reached on the issues of co-chairmen mediators, observers, and their number and identities, which were very decisive in the first round of talks and which were left pending.

[Ashagre] For our part, we contributed greatly toward the success of the talks, hoping that the TPLF group would adopt a constructive attitude to the outstanding issues such as the number and ranks of delegation members to the substantive talks and the agenda. However, the objectives of this group were already well known, being the succession of the northern part of our country in general and Eritrea in particular. The group is also spreading terrorism and famine into other administrative areas. Although it is clear that it is not committed to promoting peace in the peace talks in general, it is nonetheless prepared to use the talks for propaganda purposes. The objectives that I mentioned above have become even more clear or are being exposed.

[Amare] Since the inception of the peace talks, the so-called TPLF group, using various tactics, is still perpetrating destructive acts not only against the Tigray people but also against those of neighboring administrative areas. In spite of these acts, said Comrade Dr Ashagre, the People's Democratic Republic of Ethiopia [PDRE] government has persevered with the second round of peace talks, but the group came out with unexpected and stubborn attitudes to delay the third round of talks. This is clear evidence of the group's character.

[Ashagre] The delaying tactics used by the group to postpone the date of the third round of talks aimed at finalizing the preliminary talks have persuaded us that the group is not ready for peace, but that it is trying to implement its objectives step by step under the pretext of seeking peace. Inasmuch as this peace forum will decide who is committed for peace and who is not, the PDRE accepted the date in the 3 months' time proposed by the TPLF and agreed to continue the third round of the preliminary talks on 23 March 1989 in Rome with the Italian Government as an observer.

[Amare] According to Comrade Ashagre Yigletu's television statement, the Ethiopian delegation has expressed disappointment over the outcome of the second round of preliminary talks with the TPLF in Rome, Italy, to the host, the Italian Government, the Ethiopian community there, and the international community. [passage omitted] [end recording]

Rebel Group Issues 'Plan of Action'

EA1812213589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Ethiopia in Amharic 0400 GMT 14 Dec 89

[Statement by inhabitants of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front, EPRDF, liberated areas issued at the conclusion of their first conference; date, place not given]

[Excerpts] Prerevolutionary Ethiopia, under the yoke of Emperor Haile Selassie, was a place in which the people were denied their rights and suffered immensely as a consequence. [passage omitted]

The entire Ethiopian people, in general, and the people who have been liberated by the EPRDF, in particular, want to end the suffering in our country. Now the solutions to our problems have been drafted in the EPRDF. This comes at a time when our country, Ethiopia, is faced, on the one hand, with reactionary forces who want the people to lead a life of tribulation and, on the other hand, with people who wish to see the triumph of democracy, the liberation of oppressed people, peace, equality, and freedom. It comes at a time when the entire people have taken up arms to get rid of oppressors. The holding of the conference is a giant step towards this objective.

The political, economic, and social issues in our country were democratically and extensively discussed at this great and historic popular forum and (?conference), the first ever held. Representatives from the liberated areas of Tigray, Welo, and Gonder regions met at the same forum and discussed our joint problems.

We have drafted a plan of action which will be jointly implemented. This historic popular conference was held from 2 to 9 December 1989. We assessed and reached a consensus on the objective reality in Ethiopia, the EPRDF program, and the questions of peace, unity, and the Eritrean issue, which were presented as an agenda. We adopted the following resolutions on what we deem should be done. We have now issued a statement of our position, as drawn up at the conference held in the liberated area of Wag Province in Welo region.

1. We will guard the EPRDF with our lives. We shall struggle to strengthen the EPRDF in the political, economic, and military spheres. We shall struggle with a strong zeal to implement the directives and plans of our vanguard organization, the EPRDF. [passage omitted]

2. We endorse the EPRDF's peace proposals which were issued after an assessment of the impact of the ugly war on the Ethiopian people and the suffering and deaths it has caused. The proposals are aimed at bringing peace and enabling the people to achieve their democratic and popular objectives. We shall expose the machinations of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] to hinder these solutions. Since we have forced the WPE to come to the Rome negotiations through the pressure of our struggle, we shall condemn the WPE's destructive campaign to thwart the peace efforts. We shall struggle to force the

Ethiopian Government to hold talks with the EPRDF and to accept urgently our peace proposals.

3. We, the oppressed people of Ethiopia, strongly oppose the propaganda disseminated by the WPE, which has no consideration for world opinion. The WPE is trying to prolong its stay in power by shoring up its foundations which are shaking because of the great defeat it has received. The WPE is making frantic attempts to survive, branding the Tigray People's Liberation Front [TPLF], Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement [EPDM] and EPRDF as anti-unity organizations and trying to divide the people along tribal lines and to make Ethiopia a bloodbath. [passage omitted]

4. The WPE's cry for peace, on the one hand, and its official preparations to annihilate our vanguard organization, the EPRDF, and the people of northern Ethiopia, on the other, tell us that the Dergue is anti-peace. It also tells us that we can only achieve peace when the Dergue and the Soviet interventionists have been buried. We condemn the Dergue's air raids and its official preparations for annihilation at a time when peace talks are under way. We are also ready to counter this warmongering against the struggling people and (?villages) by carrying out the struggle that is needed. We shall expose the WPE's machinations, back the EPRDF, and counter the destructive war the WPE is waging against us, the oppressed.

5. It is not the WPE alone which has risen against us, the oppressed. We are also well aware that there are other forces which are waiting for the downfall of the WPE, hoping to use the opportunity for their own individual interests. These include forces outside the country, right-wing forces like the Ethiopian People's Democratic Alliance, the Ethiopian Democratic Union, and the opportunists like the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Party and the All-Ethiopia Socialist Movement, who are trying to impose an oppressive Western system to place the country under the yoke of Western imperialism and to put us back in the dark again. They are engaged in a large-scale propaganda campaign.

Since this is a time which calls for the struggle of the oppressed, we are determined to make our liberated areas ungovernable by right-wing and opportunist forces. We shall struggle firmly against the oppressors and decorate our liberated areas with the emblems of the EPRDF.

6. The establishment of people's power means arming the people to suppress and destroy all anti-people and antidemocratic forces and classes. The reactionaries, who are aware of the facts, are struggling to prevent the establishment of people's power. Therefore, we are determined to thwart the machinations of individuals who want to perpetuate the interests of the ruling cliques and thereafter establish a regional Shengo.

7. We will alleviate the problems currently evident in towns and rural areas liberated by the EPRDF, such as

health, education, water supply, flour mills, communications, electricity, security, and drought problems. Though these problems have always been there, we realize that they have now been greatly aggravated. We appreciate the EPRDF's efforts to coordinate people's activities so as to alleviate and solve problems evident in the process of the struggle. But we believe that the basic solution to our problems lies in victory in the war waged against us by the Dergue and Soviet interventionists. [passage indistinct]

8. The problem of the Eritreans is not theirs alone but a problem for the entire Ethiopian people. The lives of Ethiopians have been disturbed and our economy destroyed because of the war. For this reason, the Ethiopians are still making calls. The only alternatives we currently have are either to continue the war and aggravate the problem or to try and solve the Eritrean issue through peaceful and democratic means. Inasmuch as this problem is our problem, we, the oppressed people of Ethiopia, who firmly believe in giving the people their right to self-determination, even to the extent of secession, will struggle resolutely alongside the EPRDF, in order to solve the Eritrean issue peacefully and democratically.

9. It is a fact that there will be hatred, division, distrust, national arrogance, and narrow-mindedness in a country where there is no equality and where people are forced to act against their wishes. This is a view that the ruling class inculcated in us for centuries. But the EPRDF has enabled us to look at things individually and not collectively, in terms of class origin. It stands for the genuine unity of people. Since this is good for us, and the true path of unity lies along the EPRDF path, we shall rally behind the EPRDF to fight against national arrogance and narrow nationalism. We shall struggle for the unity and freedom of peoples. [passage omitted]

10. [passage indistinct]

[(Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic to Ethiopia at 1900 GMT on 15 December, carries the following summary of point 10: "We will rally behind the EPRDF which is capable of making us the beneficiaries of our democratic rights."]

Victory to the Ethiopian people! We shall win! [word indistinct] December 1989.

Kenya

'Logic Bomb' Computer Virus Reported in Nairobi

EA1912145589 Nairobi *THE STANDARD* in English
19 Dec 89 p 32

[Excerpt] A type of computer virus, nick-named "logic bomb" has hit Nairobi and it is feared it could spread to other parts of the country, "THE STANDARD" learned yesterday. Institutions and individuals have accordingly been advised to be aware of a dangerous and harmful

computer diskette titled "AIDS Information (introductory diskette version 2.0)" now in circulation in the country.

Once inserted into the computer, it destroys records stored in the computer's "mind", *THE STANDARD* learned. By yesterday, one leading Nairobi firm of lawyers as well as one major firm of accountants headquartered in Nairobi had become new victims of the "logic bomb."

The diskettes are believed to have originated in Panama and arrived in Kenya via London. They lure their recipients into believing that they contain some useful information about acquired immune deficiency syndrome. The Nairobi lawyer whose firm was a victim warned that this was one "of the greatest forms of blackmail", and those who use computers should be told to be cautious.

The suppliers of the diskettes require their new customers to remit a payment of 378 U.S. dollars to a given address before trying the diskettes warning that their computers and records would be destroyed for good if they do not pay first.

The chairman of the Kenya Computer Institute, Mr George Okado, advised local computer owners: "Do not use the diskettes sent to you by people claiming to have information on acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS). They will damage your computers". [passage omitted]

Somalia

Samanter Denies Hargeysa Defeat, Offers Talks

EA2112210089 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali
1700 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Comrade Mohamed Ali Samantar, the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR] first prime minister, today officially closed the 2-day farmers' congress at the SDR Ministry of Agriculture. [passage omitted]

Addressing himself to the habitual propaganda directed against the Somali people and nation as a whole by some broadcasting stations, the SDR first prime minister said: Some of these reports are not only exaggerated lies but absurd. He cited the BBC's recent report that armed persons had taken Hargeysa and some other towns in the northern regions of Somalia. The BBC reports broadcast on 6 and 7 December 1989 said Hargeysa had been captured by armed rebels.

The minister said that although armed bandits had launched a suicidal attack on Hargeysa, they had been completely repulsed by the SDR Armed Forces stationed in the region. Comrade Mohamed Ali Samantar added that on 12 December, armed bandits had attacked Hargeysa but were crushed by the SDR Armed Forces. He added that the areas the BBC had reported as being in the hands of the armed rebels were wholly in the hands of

the SDR Government and life in them was proceeding very normally. The SDR first prime minister went on to say that the SDR Government was willing to take foreign journalists to verify the truth of the situation.

Referring to the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party Central Committee's recent resolution on the formation of multiple political parties, thus making Somalia a multiparty state, the SDR first prime minister said that the SDR Government was willing to hold talks with Somali opposition forces anywhere and anytime on this issue. The SDR Government had asked the Egyptian and Italian Governments to mediate between the SDR Government and the opposition parties. The purpose of the proposed talks was to uphold the national interests and unity of the Somali nation. [passage omitted]

Tanzania

Ministry Statement on U.S. 'Invasion' of Panama

AB2112161189 Dakar PANA in English 1514 GMT
21 Dec 89

[Text] Dar es Salaam, 21 Dec (SHIHATA/PANA)—The U.S. invasion of Panama Wednesday is a violation of international law and a gross breach of the United Nations Charter, a Tanzanian Government statement in Dar es Salaam said Thursday.

Reacting to the invasion, the government said it was totally unjustified and an outright interference of Panama's internal affairs. The statement was issued by the Foreign Affairs Ministry.

"This arbitrary violation of Panama can only be justified by the logic of might is right," the statement added.

The pretext of the United States to save the lives of Americans held no water since the U.S. Government had been provoking Panama in recent days, according to the statement.

The invasion has resulted in the death of many innocent civilians, including Americans who the U.S. invasion was supposed to protect, the statement added.

"Tanzania upholds the sovereign right of all nations, small and big, poor and rich, strong and weak, to freely determine their own affairs without interference," it said.

It expressed its total abhorrence to the invasions and called upon the United States administration to withdraw its forces from Panama.

Prime Minister Meets DPRK's Chong Song-nam

EA1912144989 Dar es Salaam Domestic Service
in Swahili 1300 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Text] Comrade Joseph Warioba, the prime minister and first vice president, has assured the Democratic People's Republic of Korea [DPRK] that Tanzania will strive to implement projects agreed upon by the two nations. Comrade Warioba said this today during talks with Comrade Chong Song-nan, the minister of state for foreign relations [as heard] of the DPRK, who paid a courtesy call on the premier at his office in Dar es Salaam.

The prime minister said that Tanzania highly appreciated assistance given by the DPRK, as this aid strengthened relations between nations in the south.

The prime minister and first vice president added that the construction of a CCM conference hall in Dodoma, to be built with DPRK assistance, was a meaningful project to the CCM. The conference hall will be used during the Fourth CCM Conference in 1992.

Comrade Warioba said the government would work closely with the party by ensuring that the construction of the building was completed on schedule.

State Says No Mandela Release Before Year's End

*MB2212054589 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 0500 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] The Bureau for Information has announced in Pretoria that Mr Nelson Mandela will not be released before the end of the year. Our political news staff reports that the bureau's announcement is in reaction to much recent speculation in world media that Mr Mandela would be set free before Christmas.

Mandela Meets With Rights Activist Helen Joseph

*MB2112131789 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1227 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 21 SAPA—Mrs Helen Joseph, long-time human rights activist, spent several hours visiting African National Congress leader Mr Nelson Mandela at the Victor Verster Prison on Thursday.

Advocate Dullah Omar, vice-president of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and Western Cape president of the National Association of Democratic Lawyers, confirmed that Mrs Joseph had seen Mr Mandela for "several hours".

"Her visit should be ending just about now," he said at 2:15 pm.

This was the 84-year-old Mrs Joseph's first meeting with Mr Mandela in 26 years. Several previous requests for such a visit had been refused.

Second Union Delegation To Visit Mandela 22 Dec

*MB2112131589 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1250 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Text] Cape Town Dec 21 SAPA—A second five-man delegation from the Congress of SA [South African] Trade Unions [COSATU] will visit jailed African National Congress [ANC] leader Mr Nelson Mandela at his quarters at Victor Verster Prison on Friday [22 December].

On Tuesday five COSATU members were due to spend five hours with Mr Mandela. The talks lasted little more than six hours and the delegation emerged saying the ANC leader "wished to be released now."

Friday's visitors will be:

Mr John Ernstzen, national secretary of the SA Municipal Workers Union; Mr James Motlatsi, national chairman of the National Union of Mineworkers, Mr Elija Barayi, national president of COSATU; Mr Lionel October, general secretary of SA Clothing and Textile Workers Union; and Mr Ronald Mofokeng, national treasurer of COSATU.

Advocate Dullah Omar, western Cape president of the United Democratic Front, said the delegation would spend five hours with Mr Mandela.

Paper Views Development of Mandela's Role

*MB2112123789 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
21 Dec 89 p 4*

[By Patrick Laurence: "The Year Mandela Took Shape"]

[Text] As the year draws to a close, one ponders on how to characterise it. Future historians may well identify 1989 as the year in which Mr Nelson Mandela emerged from the legend surrounding his name to take on a more definite shape.

The year was marked by a series of talks between the jailed African National Congress (ANC) leader—who last month commemorated his 27th year in prison—and a series of eminent South Africans.

His interlocutors included Messrs F.W. de Klerk and P.W. Botha, South Africa's present and immediate past presidents. The stream of visitors to Mr Mandela's bungalow in the ground of the Victor Verster prison embraced a wide range of people. They included Mr Japhta Masemola, of the rival Pan-Africanist Congress, Mr Richard Maphonya and Mr San Motsuonyane, two black business notables, and, of course, leaders of the pro-ANC Mass Democratic Movement (MDM).

The first point to emerge from these meetings is that Mr Mandela is still a loyal member of the ANC. It is an important, if self-evident, point.

Judging from comments emanating from ruling circles, starting with President de Klerk, the view persists that Mr Mandela is less committed to armed struggle and an altogether nicer and more reasonable fellow than his comrades in Lusaka or even in the MDM at home. It may be a genuine view; it may be a Machiavellian attempt to drive a wedge between Mr Mandela and the leadership corps of the ANC-MDM camp.

A careful reading of Mr Mandela's statement after his meeting with Mr Botha shows that his position is the same as that of the ANC's.

Mr Mandela stressed that his position had not deviated for the last 28 years, "namely that dialogue with the Mass Democratic Movement, and in particular with the ANC, is the only way of ending violence and bringing peace to our country".

His choice of the phrase "the last 28 years" is important. It takes him back to 1961 when the ANC, despairing of a peaceful solution after it had been outlawed and its leaders denied the opportunity of organising peaceful protest, formed its underground army, Umkhonto we Sizwe (Spear of the Nation), and, on December 16 of that year, embarked on armed resistance.

There was nothing in his statement of July 12 or in subsequent events to contradict the declaration he made through his daughter, Ms Zinzi Mandela, on February 10 1985: "I am a member of the African National Congress," he said then in response to Mr Botha's offer to free him if he renounced armed struggle. "I will remain

a member of the African National Congress until the day I die. Oliver Tambo (the ANC president) is much more than a brother to me. He is my greatest friend and comrade for nearly 50 years ...

"It was only when all other forms of resistance were no longer open to us that we turned to armed struggle. Let Botha show that he is different from Malan, Strijdom and Verwoerd. Let him renounce violence."

Give or take a sentence or two, Mr Mandela's statement of July 12, read in conjunction with his last public declaration of February 1985, amounts to endorsement of the ANC's present position on negotiations as outlined in the Harare Declaration.

These elementary deductions are necessary because of anxieties in extra-parliamentary opposition circles—and even the MDM—that Mr Mandela may have been outmanoeuvred by his captors into unwittingly compromising the ANC.

There is another side to Mr Mandela, however; it may have fuelled concern that he has somehow strayed from the true path. He has increasingly emerged in the past few months as the elder statesmen of black nationalism. He is emphatically nonsectarian in outlook; his loyalty to the ANC does not preclude co-operation with anti-apartheid forces of a different ideological hue.

Extrapolating between the lines, it seems that Mr Mandela is striving to form as broad an alliance as possible between anti-apartheid forces. His strategic objective, it appears, is twofold: To pre-empt any plan by Mr de Klerk, deploy the age old stratagem of divide and rule and to forestall a debilitating internecine struggle in black ranks.

It is in that context that his talks with Mr Masemola and black business leaders should be seen; it is against the same background that his letter to the Zulu leader and Inkatha president, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, should be viewed.

Where Chief Buthelezi and the ANC have been involved in a public exchange of insults, Mr Mandela wrote to the Inkatha president, welcoming his role in fighting for the release of political prisoners.

He then added: "The most challenging task facing the leadership today is that of national unity. Mr Mandela's quest is to see whether the road to a negotiated settlement can be opened up again, and his pursuit of a united front of anti-apartheid forces, is in line with his imminent public reentry into the political arena as the non-sectarian sage of the struggle.

Soviet Journalist Discusses Regional Situation

MB1912211889 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1530 GMT 19 Dec 89

[Interview with Boris Pilyatskin, southern African correspondent for IZVESTIYA, by unidentified correspondent on the "Africa South" program; date not given—recorded]

[Text] The southern Africa correspondent of the IZVESTIYA newspaper, Boris Pilyatskin, was the first Soviet journalist to visit South Africa since the Soviet Union broke off diplomatic ties with this country in the fifties. He has spent many years studying relations between South Africa and Mozambique and gave us his views on President de Klerk's visit to Maputo:

[Begin recording] [Pilyatskin] In my opinion, this visit of Mr de Klerk on invitation of Mr Chissano must be considered in the whole context of the relations between two neighboring countries during, let us say, 1 to 3 years.

As a correspondent of the Soviet newspaper IZVESTIYA, I have seen different periods of relationships between the two countries. I was a witness of terror raids of South African commandos. I read a lot in Maputo newspapers, stories blaming South Africa and so on.

In my opinion, the new atmosphere of [word indistinct] relations, new thinking is also coming through Africa to South Africa, and the influence of this new (?honesty) must see a better understanding between the great superpowers. The new situation in Europe has also influence on Africa relations.

Concerning the Government of Mozambique after President Chissano started his new policy, I can say that in my opinion, this is certainly a very realistic and very calculated policy because you do not choose the neighbors, and South Africa with big potential can do a lot of things to help to reconstruct Maputo's economy.

South Africa is interested in stability of the region, and in this occasion I think that it can be achieved that Maputo, Mozambique, as one of the leading frontline states, will show the example of coexistence, of real peaceful coexistence between two countries.

The main problem now in my opinion is the problem of RENAMO [Mozambique National Resistance] because as the local press is writing—and I can quote statements of president and his ministers—in their opinion, some sources in South Africa are continuing to support RENAMO.

If this problem would be settled, in my opinion the way to real (?cooperation) will be opened. As we know, the Maputo government is condemning apartheid, condemning racism, but it is a matter of ideology, and changes in South Africa will also help to establish a new kind of relations between the two countries.

So, I am optimistic and I am looking in the future, maybe in the near future, when the relations between the

two neighboring countries will be such that relations must be between good neighbors.

[Unidentified correspondent] How do you see the role of the Soviet Union in southern Africa?

[Pilyatskin] First of all, as you know, we now have the new policy of new thinking, new policy of promoting better relations between the Soviet Union and European countries, the United States, African countries. In this context, I can say that the Soviet Union, in my opinion, will do everything that is in the possibility of my country to help to establish the real atmosphere of peace and good relationships in the region. But I must stress that the Soviet Union—and I am stressing it because I read some articles in South African newspapers—has no special strategic or economical interests in the country. It's not a matter of dividing spheres of influence between superpowers, to quote some statements of your politicians.

Therefore, our interest is that we are friends with Mozambique, we are friends with many African countries. We will be happy if the regional conflict will be solved. But, as everybody knows, the main source of disturbances, the main source of destabilization, is the existing apartheid. And this is the problem. As I know, some people are suggesting that we solve the problem using the model of international conference or international assistance, as it was in Namibia.

I realize, if somebody will ask us, I don't see any objections why not to participate, but we're not, you see, selling our goodwill to anybody who does not want to invite us. So, it's not a matter that we will decide on, you see, decide upon Mozambique Government, upon South Africa Government. Somebody will ask us to ask the United States to participate in the events; maybe they will do it. [end recording]

21 Dec Press Review on Current Problems, Issues
MB2112120789

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Judicial System Praised—“The attitude of human rightsists and radicals towards the judiciary is nothing short of hypocritical,” asserts the Johannesburg **THE CITIZEN** in English on 20 December in a page 6 editorial. Even the UN General Assembly “called for an independent, non-racial judiciary, as if the present system warrants criticism by the mealy-mouthed body.” “We ourselves have never doubted for a moment that we have an independent judiciary, deserving of the recognition it once had abroad, until, that is, it was deliberately besmirched. Unlike the position in some Black States, South African justice is totally divorced from political considerations. Some of the laws that judges have to apply may be open to criticism, but this will also be the case in other countries, since laws are passed by politicians in parliaments and are not written by judges.”

“This country can be proud of its judicial system, and even if, in the unlikely event, the radicals were to take over, we doubt whether they could improve on it.”

THE STAR

De Klerk Makes Good Start—“All but the loony Right felt an exhilarating fresh breeze flowing through politics as President de Klerk seized the helm from the ailing President Botha and set a new course for South Africa. And there was general relief that at last the country seemed to be out of the doldrums,” declares political correspondent Peter Fabricius in a page 10 article of the Johannesburg **THE STAR** in English on 21 December. “President de Klerk's rapid moves in just three months from his inauguration on September 20 wholly overshadowed the events of before. But none of it would have been possible without the stroke which President Botha (remember him?) suffered on January 18.” “Many loose political ends remained untied as the year ended. But at least President de Klerk had begun seriously to unravel the tangled knot of South African politics.”

BUSINESS DAY

Transportation Competition Needed—“As SATS [South African Transportation Services] heads for privatisation, it begins to show a keen sense of one of the elements of success in private enterprise: aggressive pricing. Soon it will have to learn the obverse side of the coin, which is the threat of competition,” observes the Johannesburg **BUSINESS DAY** in English on 21 December in a page 4 editorial. Successful privatisation requires realistic prices and efficiency. “Privatisation is no magic formula for converting inefficient organisations into efficient organisations.” Efficient transportation depends on consumers being able “to choose freely the transport that suits them best.” “Only unfettered competition in a free market can curb SATS prices; if we baulk at that, we might as well go back to the failed system of state monopoly.”

Namibian Economic Future—“Namibia has been a testing ground for political policies South Africa was considering. Under its new rulers, it will be a test of economic policies from which the whole sub-continent can learn,” states a second editorial on the same page. “Namibia is anticipating a post-independence boom in which economic growth could reach 10 percent. That will depend on SWAPO's [South-West African People's Organization] economic policy. If they get it right, they will set an example for post-apartheid South Africa. If they get it wrong, the lessons of the yet another socialist failure may save South Africa from the same dreary fate.”

NEW NATION

Struggle Must Continue—The 21 December-4 January Johannesburg **NEW NATION** in English editorial on page 6 states: “This has been a momentous year for the people of South Africa in the struggle for democracy, justice and peace for all. A fundamental realignment in democratic values has occurred in the consciousness of the overwhelming majority of South Africans. The

abhorrent value system of apartheid is daily being swept aside. It is for this reason that our gains can no longer be reversed at will." "We must not allow ourselves into inactivity and a belief that we have crossed the threshold and that apartheid is a thing of the past. Although apartheid rule is in decay, it will be only a thing of the past once a democratic people's constituent assembly is in place." "The masses of our people must continue to wage the struggle and take it into higher levels of intensity."

TRANSVALER

Questions About Comores—"Naturally, there are going to be questions about South Africa's presence in the Comores, about South Africa's involvement in the assassination of its president, and whether or not official funds have been used," writes the Johannesburg TRANSVALER in Afrikaans on 19 December in a page 6 editorial. "It would be most appropriate to place the whole Comores adventure in perspective. If there was official liaison, one would not expect all information to be publicised as strategic objectives could be frustrated." "Naturally, we need to seek international alternatives because of our isolated situation. Sanctions and trade boycotts have created the need for alternatives." "If we could maintain international trade and continue obtaining the necessary information by means of a foothold in the Comores, the spending of millions of rand would be justified." "We suppose it is this type of practical consideration that urges government to become involved in a place such as the Comores. If not, serious public misgivings would exist."

BEELD

Hope From Crocker Statement—"When former U.S. Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Dr Chester Crocker speaks about South Africa and Africa, one can only listen. He has firsthand knowledge of what is happening here," observes the Johannesburg BEELD in Afrikaans on 20 December in a page 10 editorial. Two recent statements are of interest. "First, he says, South Africa, of all the African states, has the best potential for becoming a true democracy and for building a prosperous society." "Second, despite immense challenges, there is reason to hope that South Africa will resolve its problems without outside interference, and that most South Africans realize that they must share or destroy this country."

Failed Natal Peace Efforts—"Several unsuccessful attempts have been made during the past 3 years to end the black on black violence in Natal," notes a second editorial on the same page. "Calling in church leaders for help made no impression. Talks between the UDF/COSATU [United Democratic Front/Congress of South African Trade Unions] alliance and Inkatha brought no peace. Since the beginning of this month, incidents of unrest have increased alarmingly. Vengeance and retaliation are the order of the day." "The foundation of the

conflict is deep-rooted hatred, suspicions, and differences between interest groups in the area. This makes a mockery of the simplistic approach of the ANC [African National Congress] and the United Nations, who eventually want all South African blacks to be represented by one organization."

DIE REPUBLIKEIN

Concern Over Citizens Possessing Firearms—"In one of his public rallies, SWAPO President Sam Nujoma expressed his concern for the many weapons in the possession of Namibian citizens," declares the page 4 editorial in Windhoek DIE REPUBLIKEIN in Afrikaans on 19 December. The paper agrees, saying at a time when everyone hopes for peace "there are too many reports of shooting incidents, use of firearms, and violence." "Namibia is still on the path to independence. The final step will only be taken some time in the new year. Until then international attention will be focused on the Namibian process. While that is the case, every gunshot will be heard internationally."

ANC Messages Urge Armed Struggle

EA1812135989 Addis Ababa Radio Freedom in English to South Africa 1900 GMT 16 Dec 89

[Excerpts] Tonight, dear listeners, on this, the 28th anniversary of the people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe [spear of the nation], December 16, we bring you two urgent messages from the ANC [African National Congress]. The first one is for the masses of our people to build the revolutionary army and intensify armed struggle. The second one is to the masses of our people to step up the campaign for the granting of prisoners of war status of captured and kept combatants, and to save the lives of all the patriots on death row. But before that, a revolutionary song. [revolutionary song]

Compatriots, once again it is December 16. On this day we observe the 28th anniversary of our glorious people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. We mark this day in the wake of a massive militancy that has forced the Pretoria regime to bitter retreat. It is on this day also that we dip our revolutionary banners, fire our guns and sound the trumpets in salute and in memory of those combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe who fell in battle this year, with a defiant spirit and slogan of no surrender still visible in their dead lips. To these martyrs of our revolution, we are saying a farewell of war, and sounding the trumpets of victory, that will surely summon the living to the trenches of armed struggle. On our banners are names of these real heroes. On this day also the ANC salutes those thousands and thousands of patriots who assisted and facilitated the actions of Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants that have bled the enemy so much.

On this day the message of the ANC to all our people and Umkhonto we Sizwe combatants is: Build the revolutionary army. Intensify armed struggle. The message continues: We observe December 16 under the most favorable conditions since 1961. Through struggle we

have created a firm foundation for speedier advance to people's power, a changed balance of forces. This year we commemorated December 16, the anniversary of Umkhonto we Sizwe, with some of the senior commanders and trailblazers of Umkhonto we Sizwe among us.

The election victory by SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] has set Namibia on the last stride to independence. Through our acts of defiance, we have captured the space within which to mobilize and strengthen democratic organizations. In all antiapartheid activities, the ANC-led liberation alliance and the mass democratic movement have emerged as the political center.

Within bantustan machinery, and among the army and police, there are rumblings of protest and defiance. Various forces within the white bloc are quarrelling among themselves, and more and more whites are joining the forces of democracy. What then are our tasks in relation to armed struggle? Armed struggle must intensify. De Klerk, the racist ringleader, pretends that he is different from his predecessors. But what are the facts? All that he has done, such as the release of Comrade Walter Sisulu and other political leaders, is a result of struggle, not a change of heart on his part.

The platform of the nationalist part is to maintain apartheid in a mortified form. White privilege, white control, and white domination are the stock in trade. Besides, the racist army and police continue to attack demonstrators and striking workers, to harass us, to enforce mass removals. Assassination squads continue with their killing. Thousands of patriots are still in prison and under restriction orders. The state of emergency is still operational and the people's organizations remain banned. These are some of the conditions that make the armed struggle necessary. They are today's reality, which cries out for intensification. [revolutionary song]

Compatriots, comrades, and fellow combatants: Armed struggle is an act of the whole people. Armed struggle is not only for trained combatants, neither should it be seen as completely separate from popular mass action. When we set up barricades and fight the police and soldiers in the streets, we are taking part in armed struggle. We must improve our skills and do it better all the time. When we assist combatants of Umkhonto we Sizwe with food, shelter, and information, we are contributing to armed struggle. We must build and strengthen our network and operate in such a way that we are not easily detected by the enemy. When we form combat groups and self-defense units, we are playing our part in the armed struggle. We must be more skillful, improve our political understanding, structure our units in a disciplined manner, be exact in our observation of targets, make our own homemade weapons and arm ourselves, by seizing weapons from the enemy.

[Passage indistinct] and build the revolutionary army. What is this revolutionary army? All the forces taking

part in various military tasks constitute the revolutionary army of our struggle. These are the mass of the people, progressively being armed and engaging the enemy. They are combat groups and self-defense units in the townships and at work places, and the trained and professional combatants, officers of our people's army, Umkhonto we Sizwe. All struggling people must become part of this army. Every patriot must be a combatant, every combatant, a patriot. But there is another potential layer of the revolutionary army, to which we must pay increasing attention. [revolutionary song]

What, then, is this potential layer of the revolutionary army, to which we must pay attention? This is the enemy armed forces. Apartheid does have negative effects on most of those who serve in the enemy army and police. This applies more particularly to individuals from the black community. Already, brave patriots, such as the Bophuthatswana soldiers, Lieutenant Rockman, and many of his colleagues and many municipal policemen, have taken a stand against apartheid. In the Transkei, [words indistinct] patriotic forces starting to side with the people. The number of white youths who reject military conscription is increasing. At the heart of it all is that they are defending a cause without a future.

In actual practice, many have died and have been maimed. But their army has been retreating all the way today from Namibia. Their wages are low, they work for long hours, but [word indistinct] is right. Brutal treatment is the order of the day. All those who serve apartheid must be isolated. But we must seek to win them over to the side of the people. We must expose to them the real causes of their suffering. We must bring the politics of [word indistinct] and better human relations to their ranks. We must make it clear to them that if they act against apartheid, they will be accepted by the people. They must refuse to act against their own people.

What, then, is the centrality of the underground? All these tasks cannot be fulfilled without a strong underground structure. We should form and strengthen networks to receive cadres of Umkhonto we Sizwe to acquire and transport weapons, to spread the politics of the movement, to recruit suitable cadres, to observe targets, to gather information about the enemy. Everything we do must be guided by clear political perspective. Underground collectives at various levels, including combat units, must plan their actions, ensure that they reinforce and merge with the people's mass actions, constantly strengthen their network, and act systematically to weaken the enemy.

At the head of underground structures in a given area should be a senior political collective, including the commander, to supervise all work, be it propaganda, combat action, [words indistinct] work in mass structures, or information gathering. More and more of the struggling people must find a [word indistinct] between the underground network, where no such structures are to be found. Initiatives must be taken.

What is our central objective? The fundamental objective of our struggle is the creation of a united, nonracial and democratic South Africa. To achieve this, we have to seize power from the white minority regime. Even if negotiations were to come, they will have to address the issue of the transfer of power. They can only be a result of struggle. Not just De Klerk would win. Even if they were to come, they shall be genuine negotiations only if we have built our forces, and especially the various layers of the revolutionary army, and so weaken the regime as to force it to talk.

[Passage indistinct] towards the goal of the seizure of power. We must wage each and every struggle with deliberate planning. We must draw lessons from all battles and raise our actions to higher and higher levels. The final offensive will be a combination of all forms of struggle. But it will be victorious only if significant numbers of the struggling masses are taking part in mass political and armed action. If we have to build a strong underground, if you can systematically plan and coordinate our action and only if we have won over and neutralized significant numbers from the enemy forces then victory is assured. Victory depends on what we do today. We must build, plan and act. Long live Umkhonto we Sizwe! Forward to people's power! [revolutionary song followed by slogans]

ANC Praises Transportation Workers' 'Struggle'
MB2012193589 Dakar PANA in English 1720 GMT
20 Dec 89

[Text] Lusaka, 20 Dec. (ZANA/PANA)—The African National Congress (ANC) has blamed the South African regime for all the atrocities being committed by the state corporation, South African Transport Services (SATS), on its striking employees.

According to an ANC statement on the railway workers strike received by the ZAMBIA NEWS AGENCY, the liberation movement has condemned the use of the gun by SATS in response to workers legitimate demands for a wage increase and the recognition of their trade union, the South African Railway and Harbour Worker's Union.

During the past 40 days of strike, workers have been shot down, and panga wielding vigilantes have been unleashed on strikers as well as on the travelling public. Worker hostels have been raided and over 17,000 workers have been summarily dismissed, the ANC said.

The ANC said because SATS is a state corporation, South African leader Frederik de Klerk and his cabinet, who are desperately trying to cultivate a reformist image, bear full and ultimate responsibility for what is happening on the railways.

It said the events of the last 40 days were merely an extension of the daily experience of some of the 50,000 black workers in SATS employment.

Low wages, constant racist slurs, intimidation, bleak hostel life. [sentence as received]

This is the inhuman reality which the strikers are trying to redress and it is this reality the true face of apartheid, that the SATS managers, with the complicity of De Klerk and his cabinet, are seeking actively to perpetuate, the ANC said.

The nationalist movement, has urged all the mass democratic movements and all progressive forces within South Africa and outside to support the railway workers in their heroic struggle.

Transportation Strike Spills Into Postal Sector

MB2212094389 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Dec 89 p 3

[By Drew Forrest]

[Text] The rail strike spilt over into the postal sector yesterday when about 600 North Rand telecommunications workers downed tools in a related dispute.

A post office spokesman said services were unaffected. Talks with the Post and Telecommunications Workers Association (POTWA) were under way.

The key motive for the strike appeared to be workers' fears of violence on trains and demands that PO [Post Office] management provide alternative transport to work.

Workers also wanted to boycott trains to spur SA Transport Services [SATS] into settling the rail dispute, SAPA reports POTWA as saying.

The union's general-secretary, Mr Vusi Khumalo, said the post office agreed to transport workers on Tuesday this week, but then withdrew the facility. "Workers are furious. They say they still face violence on the trains and outside the stations."

Mr Khumalo said workers who gathered at Milner Park in Johannesburg before being conveyed to work stations throughout the North Rand refused to work yesterday morning.

The post office said it had provided transport to and from Soweto on Tuesday and Wednesday. This was an interim measure, and SATS had since said intimidation was not a major problem on the route.

Another 523 rail strikers were dismissed yesterday—mainly in the Cape—bringing to 21,438 the dismissals so far.

Talks To Resume 'Next Week'
MB2112104389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1024 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Johannesburg Dec 21 SAPA—Talks on resolving the SA Transport Services [SATS] prolonged labour dispute are expected to resume next week following a

South African Railways and Harbours Workers Union (SARHWU) National Executive Committee [NEC] meeting to be held in Johannesburg on Thursday [21 December] afternoon.

The seven-week-old strike has left at least 16 people dead, and scores injured.

Almost 21,500 striking SATS workers had been sacked following Thursday's dismissal of 523 strikers, SATS public relations officer Mr Ian Bleasdale told SAPA.

The dismissed workers represent over 25 per cent of SATS black labour force of about 80,000 with a further 4,256 striking workers facing dismissal.

Of these, however, about 2,320 Pretoria workers had distanced themselves from the SARHWU strike and had downed tools allegedly demanding protection from intimidation, Mr Bleasdale said.

SARHWU was not available for comment on these allegations due to the NEC meeting on Thursday.

"The union is meeting today and we are waiting for them to come back to us. We are always hopeful things will work out," Mr Bleasdale added.

Commenting on SATS's re-employment programme in Natal, Mr Bleasdale said the process had been "very slow".

On Wednesday no striking workers were observed at a SATS recruitment office in Durban.

Mr Bleasdale said, however, his company was considering implementing the re-employment programme in other areas as well.

Strikers had lost R18.5 million in wages and damage to SATS property stood at R37.9 million, Mr Bleasdale added.

The breakdown of Thursday's dismissals are: Northern Cape, 277, Western Cape, 235, and Orange Free State, 11.

Buthelezi Cites Inkatha-ANC Differences

MB2212062589 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] The KwaZulu chief minister, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says there are two fundamental differences between Inkatha and the African National Congress [ANC]. He said that Inkatha was totally opposed to any form of violence and to sanctions as solutions for South Africa's problems whereas the ANC was not.

Dr Buthelezi confirmed in an interview with the South African Broadcasting Corporation that he had committed himself to peaceful negotiations in South Africa. He said that the ANC was not the only representative body of the South African people. There were also other

organizations, parties, and groups which had a right to exist and which could not simply be wished away.

Dr Buthelezi believed Mr Nelson Mandela to be in a difficult position because he could do nothing without the approval of the ANC in Lusaka.

Buthelezi Says 'Closer' to Negotiating Table

MB2212060489 Johannesburg SAPA in English 2051 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Ulundi Dec 21 SAPA—The chief minister of KwaZulu, Dr Mangosuthu Buthelezi, says he is closer to the negotiating table than before.

In an interview on Thursday [21 December] with SABC's radio news, Dr Buthelezi said this could be ascribed to the initiative of the state president, Mr F.W. de Klerk, as well as the fact that serious obstacles in the path of negotiation had been removed.

He said dialogue was underway on negotiations, but he still set the release of Mr Nelson Mandela as a condition for full participation in negotiations.

Dr Buthelezi said the country did not need intermediaries to find a solution to its problems as most South Africans were committed to reaching a negotiated settlement.

But the country could not ignore the international community, and it could also not allow the community to prescribe the way it should deal with its affairs.

He emphasised that negotiations had to take place in a spirit of conciliation between all interest groups.

Inkatha, UDF Reportedly Meet in 'Secret'

MB2112075689 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0752 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Durban Dec 21 SAPA—Inkatha and the UDF [United Democratic Front] held a secret meeting in Durban this week giving rise to speculation that peace meetings between the two groups would be renewed.

Sources said another meeting would take place on Thursday [21 December] in a bid to reopen the peace accord plan.

The sources added the organisations would not confine their talks to ideological differences but would try to tackle the root causes of the conflict which were largely socio-economic.

Three Policemen Wounded in Township Shootout

MB2212084589 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0818 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Pietermaritzburg Dec 22 SAPA—Three policemen were wounded in a shootout at a black township near Howick on Thursday night [21 December].

A police spokesman identified them as Constables Johan Wolfaard, D.R. McLeland and C.L. Venter.

The three men were taken to hospital where their condition was reported to be stable.

The shootout began at about 10.30pm when Const Wolfaard and Const Fano Ngcobo went to a house in Haza location, after they had received information suggesting that unlicensed firearms were being kept there.

The policemen were suddenly fired on from inside the house as they walked towards the house.

They returned the fire, then backed off towards their vehicle.

Const Wolfaard was hit in the stomach. Const Ngcobo managed to assist him out of the line of fire, placing the wounded man behind a large rock.

Const Ngcobo then set off on foot for assistance as he had been unable to use the radio inside the vehicle to do so.

However, reinforcements travelling in a casspir were already on the way and Const Ngcobo joined up with them.

The armoured vehicle then raced to the trouble spot—and two of its occupants, Const Venter and Const McLeland, were wounded by another burst of gunfire.

Const McLeland was hit twice in the back and Const Venter was shot in the left arm.

The police spokesman said that so far no arrest had been made.

Police investigations were under way at Haza location, he added.

Angola

UN Envoy Notes U.S. Willingness on Aid MB2112195789 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 1938 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Luanda, 21 Dec (ANGOP)—Manuel Pedro Pacavira, Angolan ambassador to the United Nations, said in Luanda on 20 December that the U.S. Government is willing to join the international community's efforts to aid Angola, despite the fact it does not recognize this country.

Ambassador Manuel Pacavira said in an interview with ANGOP that Angola accepts the reasons for the U.S. [word indistinct] in approving the resolution on international aid to help economically rehabilitate this country.

The United Nations recently approved a resolution on international aid for Angola's economic rehabilitation. This motion was supported with 150 votes in favor and 2 abstentions, those of the United States and Israel.

*Foreign Minister's Statements Analyzed 90EF0070A Lisbon DIARIO DE NOTICIAS in Portuguese 3 Nov 89 p 8

[Editorial: "The Crucial Stage in Angola"]

[Text] There are two aspects of the press conference held in Lisbon by the Angolan minister of external relations which stand out. The first is his admission of the possibility that Luanda will allow the development of the political regime toward the multiparty system, and the second is the lack of rigidity evidenced about the known demand that the leader of UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] go into exile during the so-called transition period.

A third important point is that the planned visit by the president of UNITA to Portugal (a private visit, as the head of our diplomatic service made haste to explain) has now been played down by the minister.

Let us look at what the scenario for the elimination of the single-party system will be. The government leaders in Angola have not, in general, been inflexible in this regard, in particular in recent times. The ambassador in Lisbon was shown greater clarity, it is true, in discussing a change of this type over the long term. And at the meeting with newsmen on which we are reporting, nothing concrete was put forward. The minister admitted that numerous parties may legally exist in the future, but he postponed this possibility until such time as the results of the domestic process under way have been established, either on the level of the commission studying the methods which might lead to peace, or on that of the plan for verifying the cease-fire. He said that this is a mechanism which will have to be tested.

Referring to UNITA, however, as this observer noted, he said that "we must in some way sit down together to

engage in dialogue." Now, Savimbi's organization has already warned that any talks with the government supported by the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] will be conditional on the absence of any requirement for the exile of its leader. And it is with regard to this detail, presumably, that the true explanation for Luanda's lack of rigidity in what was said to the media lies.

The main problem has to do with the fact that UNITA has from the beginning justified its struggle on the basis of the need for a free and pluralistic Angola, with a government chosen by the people at the polls. It is hard to see, then, how in the end a situation of enduring peace can be ensured without the acceptance by Luanda, in unmistakable terms, of a new constitution and the establishment of the conditions needed for free and universal balloting.

The Angolan Government leaders emphasize, and properly so, the importance of the cease-fire, while at the same time expressing regret that UNITA has not respected it. Jamba, in turn, is making the same comments with regard to the executive branch and the MPLA. And the two sides are exchanging accusations about an "insidious campaign."

One thing leaps to view—everyone is tired of the hostilities, and naturally wants the establishment of peace, so that instead of killings, progress can be made toward a new life, based on social reorganization and economic recovery.

It is important to strengthen a pragmatic position, which can never be one of two weights and two measures. Lacking a consensus and a convivial attitude, pragmatism is not viable. Mutual concessions, on a broad base, therefore become indispensable.

Luanda says that UNITA is Savimbi, and little else. In short, that it has a social base with minimal support, and has been surviving on an artificial basis thanks to injections from abroad, specifically South Africa and the United States. The minister makes no excuses now for criticizing this situation. ("At this time, there are no Cubans in Angola," he says. "They have kept their promises," he maintains, while the United States "has not honored those it made.")

We know, it is said, that even setting aside the limited reading of UNITA as Savimbi and little more, the Angolan people do not see themselves fully reflected in the MPLA. One can easily find very critical circles in which political and social solutions opposed to those urged and preached by those in power are being sketched out.

Given this perspective, Luanda needs to look seriously toward a truly open approach, in the certain knowledge that free elections are inherently enormously complex, particularly because of the ethnic chessboard which extends from Cabinda to Cunene. It should be emphasized that this complexity is even likely to be surpassed

as soon as a combination of efforts on the part of various opinion sectors becomes visible. This is a task which is a gigantic challenge of a particularly prickly nature, and it does not fit well with the triumphalist attitudes of the MPLA, which in these past 14 years has maintained an absolute monopoly on power, with the inevitable excesses, contradictions, and, notably, spearheads located at key points throughout the country.

If Luanda is really thinking of an open approach, the projected dialogue with UNITA will be decisive in reducing the points of conflict in later stages, insofar as possible. If, on the contrary, its decision is to postpone profound political changes "until later," the sense of discomfort will continue, with the risk that explosive positions, which could not be controlled with any certainty, will be adopted.

Council Approves Brazilian Loan 19 Dec

MB2012203689 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1920 GMT 20 Dec 89

[Text] Luanda, 20 Dec (ANGOP)—The Defense and Security Council [CDS] met in Luanda on 19 December and approved the \$110 million loan agreement between Angola and Brazil's Banco do Brazil S.A.

The loan will finance Angola's importation of Brazilian goods and services for constructing the Capanda hydroelectric dam (Malange Province).

CDS recommended adopting a resolution empowering the Ministries of Planning and Finance, as well as the Angola National Bank, to approve relevant legal documents based on specific financial limitations.

Party Steps Up Campaign Against Catholic Church

MB2212065989 (Clandestine) KUP in English
to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] The Luanda regime has stepped up its campaign against the Catholic Church following the release last month of a pastoral letter written by Angolan Catholic bishops to both UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola]; appealing for peace, democracy, and free and fair elections in Angola.

According to reliable sources, members of the MPLA's secret police, DISA [Directorate of Intelligence and Security of Angola], are confiscating copies of the pastoral letter in the possession of Catholic members in all parts of the country. Several incidents of harassment of clergymen have also been reported.

The Catholic bishops' letter appealed to the two warring parties in Angola to sign an immediate ceasefire to bring an end to the 14-year-old civil war, establish democratic institutions and organise free and fair elections in the country.

FAPLA Forces Kill 48 UNITA Soldiers

MB2212065489 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese
1930 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Luanda, 21 Dec (ANGOP)—The General Staff of the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA] revealed last Wednesday [20 December] that our forces killed 48 UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] elements in seven Angolan provinces from 13 to 19 December.

In a communique distributed to ANGOP, the FAPLA General Staff added that FAPLA forces also captured six UNITA elements and freed 31 civilians in operations carried out in the Provinces of Huambo, Uige, Bie, Malanje, Benguela, Moxico, and Huila.

Our forces also captured from the enemy 25 rifles, 90 60-mm mortars, assorted grenades, and antipersonnel and antitank mines.

According to the source, our forces suffered [number indistinct] dead and 22 wounded.

The FAPLA General Staff communique also pointed out that UNITA murdered 29 civilians, wounded 33, and kidnapped 234 others, while 20 UNITA elements surrendered to government authorities.

Minister on UNITA 'Terrorist Operations'

MB2112204089 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Colonel General Pedro Maria Tonha, defense minister of the People's Republic of Angola, has once again condemned UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] terrorist operations against defenseless civilians and economic targets.

The Angolan official, speaking in Luanda, reiterated his government's willingness to continue trying to find a lasting solution to the Angolan conflict.

Commentary Criticizes UNITA's 'Ambiguity'

MB2112203589 Luanda ANGOP in French 1952 GMT
21 Dec 89

[Commentary]

[Text] It is symptomatic that UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola], through its leader, has proclaimed to the world that it wants to sign a cease-fire agreement soon, and, yet, it continues its terrorist operations against civilians.

This ambiguity is no news, considering UNITA's actions, and it has been a major hindrance to resolving the so-called Angolan internal conflict.

By insisting on the need for a new cease-fire, Jonas Savimbi ruthlessly and coldly rejects the Gbadolite agreement, providing first and foremost for the end to

hostilities between the sides involved in the Angolan conflict as the first stage in the search for peace in Angola.

UNITA attended two out of three technical meetings that defined the whole framework of the process. Suddenly, it abandoned the talks, thus offending all Angolans, because it was unprepared and because of its undertakings with the enemies of the People's Republic of Angola. It is worth noting that, even as those meetings were occurring, UNITA continued to kill and carry out other crimes against civilians. This was promptly reported and condemned by the Government of the People's Republic of Angola.

In other words, at the very outset of the process that marked the beginning of the Angolan conflict's end, UNITA acted in accordance with its own engagements and failed to honor its word. This practice is not new, and, despite its propaganda stunts for the United States to see, the sad reality of the moment is that UNITA has intensified its terrorist operations.

The crash of the CIA aircraft carrying U.S. war materiel to Jamba, the explosion of a bomb in the Angolan capital, and all other criminal actions UNITA has carried out mark the path of terrorism tread by the UNITA ringleader and his cronies. Savimbi's lies only reflect his hypocrisy and lack of respect for all Angolan people.

Thus, we ask ourselves: Why does Savimbi want a new cease-fire if we have already signed one such document in June? Is Savimbi now going to hop around that petty story, if the whole world knows there is a document that should serve as the foundation for the whole peace process?

The Angolan patriots believe it would be more correct for Savimbi to assume a position that is more supportive of the peace process. To that end, he should publicly declare the end of terrorism.

The Angolan people would welcome and understand such a gesture, and, even though they know its source, they would again have hopes that the war would end.

Mozambique

Chissano Reacts to Plan for Talks With Renamo

MB2112111389 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1030 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Dispatch from Correspondent Antonio Bernardo Cuna]

[Text] President Joaquim Chissano told newsmen in Praia, Cape Verde, yesterday that the mediators of the peace process in Mozambique, namely Robert Mugabe of Zimbabwe and Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, have suggested that it was now time for the Mozambican Government to hold direct talks with the ringleaders of the so-called Renamo [Mozambique National Resistance].

This suggestion is contained in a message which they sent to the Mozambican head of state. The message also outlines the fundamental principles in which the meeting would take place. These fundamental principles include the need to maintain national unity, respect for Mozambique's sovereignty and the legitimacy and legality of the Mozambican Government.

President Chissano stressed that it has always been our desire to hold a direct dialogue between the government and the armed bandit ringleaders. He added that we hope the so-called Renamo will accept the fundamental principles laid down. Only by accepting these fundamental principles will it be possible to hold a dialogue between the two parties within the framework of discipline and order and with very clear objectives.

According to [passage indistinct] a normal life in the political, economic, and cultural fields. He underlined, and we quote, we do not demand that all Mozambicans should support every clause of the constitution, and the existing order and all the laws. He said the Mozambican Government is open and would even like to see every Mozambican participating democratically toward improving the democratic process, the institutions, and the constitution. President Joaquim Chissano added that neither the government nor the Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party have the right to [words indistinct] this possibility of Mozambican people's participation.

Accordingly, it is within this framework that the process of the revision of the constitution will be resumed in the country. This is aimed at enabling the people to participate in determining their future. On the basis of this popular debate we shall outline the framework for the holding of general and presidential elections in 1991.

Asked if the article in the constitution which describes the Frelimo Party as the leading force of our state and society will be withdrawn, President Chissano answered and we quote, the people's will will prevail. If during the discussions the people feel that it is not the Frelimo Party that must lead the state and the people, the same people, will be able to say who will be able to do so, unquote. He noted that in any country, be it capitalist or socialist, there is always a party that assumes power in one way or another and it is this party that leads the state and the society during the time it is in power. He added that in the case of Mozambique, there is only one party in power by the will of the people. If these people decide that it should no longer be the Frelimo Party, then another will take over and Frelimo will cease to be the leading force of the state and society.

The holding of a direct dialogue between the government and the so-called Renamo could be interpreted as a recognition of this group as a political party or force. However, President Chissano made it very clear that we do not recognize Renamo as a political party because its [origin] and behavior does not qualify it as one. The Mozambican head of state explained, however, that we

recognize it is a group of Mozambicans that was established with a strong influence of forces that opposed our independence and its consolidation and were interested in destabilizing Mozambique.

Dos Santos Closes People's Assembly Session

*MB2012192089 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1730 GMT 20 Dec 89*

[Excerpt] The seventh session of the People's Assembly, the supreme organ of state power in the People's Republic of Mozambique, ended in Maputo this afternoon.

People's Assembly Chairman Marcelino dos Santos addressed the closing session, saying: During this session, we said, loud and clear, no to armed banditry and the inefficiency of our institutions.

He added: We strongly denounced corruption, profiteering, indifference, carelessness, and disorganization because they are extraneous to our way of life and hinder popular hopes. During this session, we were pleased to note the positive strides attained in the exercise of democracy by the People's Assembly, the system of people's sovereignty, and other state organs.

The People's Assembly chairman then spoke of the forthcoming popular debate on revising the Constitution, saying the debates will benefit from the positive ideas conveyed during the People's Assembly's seventh session. [passage omitted]

More on Session Closing

*MB2112144189 Maputo in English to Southern Africa
1115 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[From the "Outlook Africa" program]

[Text] Mozambicans want peace, but not at any price.

This was said by the president of the People's Assembly, Marcelino dos Santos, in a speech yesterday afternoon, closing the end-of-year seating of the Assembly.

The working people want a peace that means respect for the Constitution and for the established order, he said, a peace that means independence and national sovereignty. The people say yes to peace, he continued, but a peace which always has as its guide Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front], the party of all the Mozambican people.

He said that the Assembly encouraged President Joaquim Chissano to continue with peace initiatives, based on the principles presented by the Mozambican Government to the bandit leaders.

These principles, published in July, establish, in the first place, that the war is a destabilization operation that should not be confused with a struggle between two political parties. It called for an end to all acts of banditry and terrorism and stressed that it is unacceptable for a group to use intimidation or violence to impose its will on society as a whole.

Mr dos Santos said the Assembly reaffirmed its support for the steps taken by President Chissano and the government in the search for peace. He added: We reiterate our willingness to continue mobilizing the people to defend the country to normalize the nation's life and to establish a lasting peace.

Surveying the debates in the 7-day session of the Assembly, Mr dos Santos said the Assembly had vigorously denounced corruption, the hunt for easy profits, apathy, carelessness, and disorganization. These were phenomena that undermined and corroded Mozambican society, and they should be fought against intransigently. He said that positive steps had been taken in the exercise of democracy in the People's Assembly and in the whole network of locally elected assemblies. But, there was still much to do to improve their organization and mode of functioning.

He guaranteed that the voice of the people is increasingly present, and it is rooted in the debate and deliberations. He listed as major tasks for 1990: The implementation of the decisions of the Frelimo Party fifth congress, held last July; the nationwide discussion over amending Constitution; and the preparations for a national census. It should be the second since Mozambique independent in 1975.

Deputies to the assembly, he said, should be in the frontline of all these tasks, mobilizing and organizing all the Mozambican people for success.

Namibia

Nujoma Announces Formation of 'Shadow' Cabinet

*MB2112152989 Johannesburg Domestic Service
in English 1500 GMT 21 Dec 89*

[Text] In Windhoek, the leader of SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization], Mr Sam Nujoma, has announced a shadow cabinet that includes two members of the opposition in positions equivalent to that of deputy minister.

The shadow cabinet also includes a number of whites, women, and prominent businessmen.

Mr Nujoma said at a news conference at the Turnhalle that SWAPO's leadership had decided on a 16-member cabinet, with deputy ministers for each portfolio. The cabinet would be headed by a president, who would be the head of state, and a prime minister.

A SWAPO member of the Constituent Assembly in Namibia, Dr Ernst Tjiriange, says that, as the majority party in the Assembly, SWAPO did not favor a one-party state after independence.

In a radio interview in Windhoek, Dr Tjiriange said that SWAPO was prepared to cooperate with the other six parties in the Assembly to enable a constitution to be drawn up that would be acceptable to everybody in the territory.

Dr Tjirriange said that other parties would be admitted to the government on merit to increase its effectiveness.

Cabinet Members Named

MB2112181089 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1755 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Windhoek Dec 21 SAPA—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] on Thursday nominated 16 people to head investigations into ways of transforming into ministries existing state departments in Namibia and to combine various departmental functions into the ministries.

SWAPO's president, Mr Sam Nujoma, said in a statement in Windhoek significant progress had been made by the Namibian Constituent Assembly since the United Nations-supervised elections in November, which gave SWAPO a clear mandate to govern the country.

"Nobody likes to be in a prolonged state of suspense or uncertainty," Mr Nujoma said.

"Because of this, many people, especially members of the civil service and the business community, have been knocking on our doors for the last five weeks trying to obtain some clues as to the policy directions of the SWAPO government that is to be formed."

At a special session, SWAPO's Central Committee had decided to create a cabinet consisting of 16 ministers, besides a presidential head of state and a prime minister who would be chief assistant to the president.

The 16 ministries envisaged by SWAPO are as follows:

Home Affairs: Mr Kifikepuni Pohamba, deputised by Mr Mangolo Ithete and assisted by Mr Ndali Kamati.

Foreign Affairs: Mr Theo-Ben Gurirab, deputised by Mr Netumbo Ndaitwah and assisted by Mr Andreas Guibeb.

Defence: Mr Peter Mueshishange, deputised by Mr Phillemon Malima and assisted by Mr Frans Kapofi.

Finance: Mr Otto Kerrigel, assisted by Mr Godfrey Gaoeseb.

Education, Culture and Sport: Mr Nahas Angula, deputised by Mr Buddy Wentworth and assisted by Vitalis Ankama.

Information and Broadcasting: Mr Hidipo Hamutenya, deputised by Mr Daniel Tjongarero and assisted by Mr Vezera Kandetu.

Health and Social Services: Dr Nicky Iyambo, assisted by Dr Solomon Amandhila.

Labour, Public Service and Manpower Development: Mr Hendrik Witbooi, deputised by Mr Hadino Hisongwa and assisted by Mr Tuli Hiveluah.

Mines and Energy: Mr Andimba Toivo ja Toivo, deputised by Mr Helmut Angula and assisted by Dr Leake Hangala.

Justice: Mr Ingaraikute Tjirriange, deputised by Mr Reinhold Rukoro and assisted by Dr Albert Kawana.

Local Government and Housing: Dr Libertine Amathila, deputised by Mr Jerry Ekandjo and assisted by Mr Nghidimondjila.

Trade and Industry: Mr Ben Amathila, deputised by Mr Reggie Diergaardt and assisted by Mr Tsudao Gurirab. Wildlife, Conservation and Tourism: (no head yet, with Mr Pendukeni Ithana as deputy and Mr Hanno Rumpf as assistant).

Works, Transport and Communications: Mr Richard Zapelwa, deputised by Mr Klaus Dierks and assisted by Dr Peingeondjabi.

Lands, Resettlement and Rehabilitation: Mr Marco Hausiku, deputised by Dr Marcus Shivute and assisted by Mulitala Hiveluah.

In addition, there is to be a national planning commission to be headed by Dr Zedekia Ngavirue as director-general, and a minister of state for security, Mr Peter Tsheehama, in the president's office.

Mr Hartmut Ruppel would become attorney-general, while Mr Gerard Hanekom would become auditor-general.

Further on Cabinet Changes

MB2112195389 Windhoek Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1900 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] has announced a shadow cabinet for a future independent Namibia, which will institute an inquiry into existing state departments and consider ways in which these departments can be converted into ministries.

SWAPO President Sam Nujoma made the announcement in Windhoek this afternoon. He said contact will be made soon with the present government officials to exchange ideas.

Nujoma expressed the hope that the present state departments and the Administrator General's Office would cooperate with the shadow cabinet.

Dr Ernst Tjirriange, a SWAPO member in the Constituent Assembly, said, as the majority party, SWAPO was not in favor of a one-party system in an independent Namibia. He was speaking during a phone-in program on the aim and task of the Assembly, broadcast last night on the Herero service of the South-West African Broadcasting Corporation.

He said his party was prepared to cooperate with the other six parties in the Constituent Assembly to achieve a constitution acceptable to all in the territory.

'Surprise Exclusions' From Cabinet

MB2212094589 Johannesburg THE STAR in English
22 Dec 89 p 1

[By Jon Qwelane]

[Text] Windhoek—SWAPO [South-West African People's Organisation] leader and Namibia's future president, Mr Sam Nujoma, named a racially mixed Cabinet

yesterday to begin work immediately in a "shadow" capacity until independence.

Surprise exclusions from the cabinet were the most senior SWAPO leaders, the party's administrative secretary, Mr Moses Garoeb, and its national chairman, Mr David Mroro.

While all the key posts are in SWAPO hands—none of the former "interim" government Ministers featured in Mr Nujoma's line-up—it is basically a government of national reconciliation and includes the leaders of two opposition parties.

The new Cabinet has no ministry of police, and Mr Nujoma spoke about uniting the police and the defence forces.

The SWAPO leader, assisted by the party's central committee and politburo, structured a cabinet of 16 ministeries excluding the office of the president and that of the prime minister.

Mr Nujoma did not name a prime minister but, significantly, did not assign a Cabinet post for Mr Hage Geingob, present chairman of the constituent assembly and senior member of the politburo.

Mr Peter Muesihange, SWAPO's defence secretary, is Minister of Defence.

Zimbabwe

'Dismay' Expressed at U.S. Role in Panama

MB2212071289 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0700 GMT 22 Dec 89

[Text] Harare Dec 22 SAPA—Zimbabwe has expressed dismay at the U.S. military intervention in Panama, the national news agency ZIANA reports.

The action "against the legitimate government and people of Panama is a serious violation of fundamental principles of the United Nations Charter," Foreign Minister Nathan Shamuyarira said in a statement on Thursday [21 December].

"The Washington administration must be reminded that its actions, which are in utter disregard and contempt of international law, have disastrous consequences not only for the peace and stability of the already volatile Central American region but do, indeed, threaten world peace and security," said Mr Shamuyarira.

He said Zimbabwe joined the peace-loving members of the international community in calling upon the U.S. to "stop immediately its unjustifiable aggression against the sovereign state of Panama."

"No country, not even a super power, has a right to regard other countries as its backyard. Zimbabwe also rejects the idea that one country should surrogate to

itself the right to impose upon another a government of its own preference," Mr Shamuyarira said.

Further Reportage on ZANU-PF Congress

'Vigorous' Debate Reported

MB2212061489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2113 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Harare Dec 21 SAPA—Vigorous and independent debate characterised deliberations during the second last day of the ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] congress in Harare on Thursday [21 December] with some delegates raising questions on the issue of the dual vice-presidency of the party, the one-party state and the Marxist-Leninist ideology.

According to the national news agency, ZIANA, congress sources said delegates from Matabeleland North had suggested PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] leader Mr Joshua Nkomo should be made the sole vice-president for real unity to be realised.

Mr Nkomo is co-vice-president with Mr Simon Muzenda under the unity accord signed by the two parties two years ago.

President Mugabe, said one source, intervened in the debate saying that because of the need to remove some suspicion still lingering between the two camps, he would maintain the dual vice-presidency and assign Mr Nkomo and Mr Muzenda specific responsibilities for the time being.

Other delegates suggested the party be named United ZANU (PF) rather than just ZANU (PF) as the party is currently called.

The president had also responded to another delegate and indicated the need to legislate for a one-party state, but insisted the timing of such legislation would be left to the party.

Still, other delegates wanted room provided to amend the Constitution anytime without having to wait till the next congress five years from now.

Mr Mugabe, sources said, was firm on the need to adopt the Marxist-Leninist ideology, qualified though as "based on our cultural, historical and social background".

Some delegates had suggested the Marxism-Leninism ideology should be scrapped from the Constitution.

Another point of contention was the requirement that once elected to the Central Committee, provincial chairmen should cease to be provincial chairmen.

Deliberations opened in the morning with representatives from the 10 provinces making interventions on various aspects of the draft constitution, co-secretary for

information and publicity, Mr John Nkomo told a press briefing on Thursday evening.

He said an eight-man committee that drafted the Constitution responded to the various questions raised, with occasional intervention by the presidency.

After an address by Mozambican President Joachim Chissano in the morning, debate on the Constitution resumed in the afternoon.

Mr Nkomo said outspoken non-constituency member of Parliament Mr Byron Hove was ordered out of the congress after rising to make a contribution.

Mr Nkomo said Congress Chairman Mr Joseph Msika ordered Mr Hove out of the proceedings after delegates from the Midlands argued that he was not part of their delegation.

Mr Hove made an unsuccessful bid recently to unseat Midlands party provincial chairman, Mr Richard Hove, as chairman.

Mr Nkomo said it had also been agreed that if someone was denied membership at branch level, he had the right to appeal to the Central Committee.

Socialism, Mr Nkomo said, was a long-term goal and the congress was certain to agree on seeking to establish a one-party state.

Elections to the Central Committee are scheduled for Friday.

Mozambique's Chissano Speaks

MB2112194689 Maputo Domestic Service
in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Report by correspondent Antonio Bernardo Cuna on speech by Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano at the first congress of the united ZANU-PF party, in Harare, on 21 December—recorded]

[Text] Frelimo [Mozambique Liberation Front] Party Chairman Joaquim Chissano said in Harare, the Zimbabwean capital, today that South Africa's apartheid system is increasingly insecure and vulnerable because of the growing struggle against it.

Speaking at the congress formalizing the union between Robert Mugabe's ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] and Joshua Nkomo's ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union] party, President Joaquim Chissano said this has forced Pretoria to undertake the current reforms, which he noted as positive but far from satisfying the South African people's true hopes and concerns.

President Joaquim Chissano noted in his speech that it was clear that all aggression and destabilization against southern African countries through terrorist forces is not because of the East-West conflict, as enemy propaganda would have one believe. Instead, this war of aggression is

another of South Africa's strategies to perpetuate apartheid and maintain its hegemony in southern Africa.

President Joaquim Chissano said the unity congress represents an important event for the Zimbabwean people and all southern African peoples, adding that the Zimbabwean people's unity, symbolized by the ZANU-ZAPU merger, has its foundations in the struggle against the Ian Smith regime.

The Mozambican head of state noted the Zimbabwean people's long standing dream of unity has become a reality with this congress, adding that unity is a powerful weapon to strengthen national independence and sovereignty.

President Joaquim Chissano praised the fact that traditional ties between the Mozambican and Zimbabwean peoples were built even before the two countries were independent. He said Mozambican citizens had fought in Zimbabwe, and, today, Zimbabwean soldiers are fighting the armed bandits and helping protect important economic infrastructures, such as the Beira Corridor, which is vital for Zimbabwean imports and exports.

President Joaquim Chissano spoke at this long awaited congress shortly after landing in Harare, after flying in from Praia, Cape Verde, where he attended the ninth summit of the five Lusophone African countries, which focused on southern Africa's current situation.

More on Chissano Address

MB2112202489 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1440 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] Harare Dec 21 SAPA—Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano on Thursday paid tribute to the Zimbabwean soldiers operating in his country, saying they had saved many lives, ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency reports.

Addressing the inaugural ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] Congress in Harare, Mr Chissano said the Zimbabwe Army had saved many Mozambicans from the hands of MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] bandits.

He said South Africa continued to destabilise the region and to maintain a mechanism through which the MNR bandits received weapons.

The MNR bandits had initially co-operated with Rhodesian forces to prevent the independence of Zimbabwe and make the independence of Mozambique unviable.

They were still frustrating Mozambique's national reconstruction efforts, he said.

He welcomed the efforts of the Zimbabwe Government in helping seek a peaceful solution to the Mozambican conflict.

Zimbabwe's President Robert Mugabe and Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi were asked by the Mozambican leader earlier this year to mediate in the Mozambican conflict.

Mr Chissano said the two countries had relentlessly sought peace in the region.

He welcomed the unity between ZANU (PF) and PF-ZAPU [Zimbabwe African People's Union-Patriotic Front] as an inspiration for regional unity.

"When there are many parties, people spend time fighting for power and they have little time to think about development," he said.

He noted the recent developments in Namibia and said he hoped the process there would be successfully concluded.

This should also lead to the dismantling of apartheid and the freedom of black South Africans, he said.

The South African Government should make fundamental changes in order to achieve true democracy in the country and create an atmosphere of peace, harmony and national unity, Mr Chissano said.

Earlier, introducing Mr Chissano to congress, President Mugabe said the two countries would carry their revolutions and cooperation into the future.

He said Zimbabwe would continue to support Mozambique in fighting the MNR bandits as the war in that country threatened all in the region. "If Mozambique falls to the enemy, then who will be next? We pledge our support," he said.

Chissano Departs 22 Dec

*MB2212075389 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0715 GMT 22 Dec 89*

[Text] Harare Dec 22 SAPA—Mozambican President Joaquim Chissano left Harare for Maputo on Friday [22 December] morning after delivering a message of solidarity to the inaugural ZANU (PF) [Zimbabwe African National Union-Patriotic Front] congress being held in Zimbabwe's capital.

ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency, reports President Chissano's departure from Harare International Airport was attended by Zimbabwe President Robert Mugabe, Vice President Simon Muzenda, several cabinet ministers and members of the diplomatic corps.

President Chissano arrived in Harare on Thursday.

His message called for peace in the region and praised the unity of Zimbabwe's two major political parties and the military assistance Zimbabwe troops were providing his government in its fights against MNR [Mozambique National Resistance] rebels.

Ghana**Government on U.S. Military Operation in Panama**

AB2112132589 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The Ghanaian Government says it has learned, with deep regret and dismay, about the U.S. military intervention in Panama. An official statement issued in Accra today describes the U.S. action as a flagrant violation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Panama, and an unjustified breach of the principles of the UN Charter, particularly the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other states. It repeated Ghana's view that inter-state disputes should be settled through peaceful means, in accordance with the UN Charter, and not by resort to arms. The use of naked force by a superpower against a small, independent, and sovereign state is therefore indefensible. The government called on the United States to halt its military intervention forthwith, and seek peaceful avenues to resolve its differences with Panama.

U.S. 'Brigandry' Condemned

AB2112154289 Accra Domestic Service in English
1300 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The National Coordinating Bureau of Revolutionary Organs has also condemned the U.S. invasion of Panama as an act of international piracy and brigandry. In a protest note delivered to the U.S. Embassy in Accra today, the revolutionary organs called on the Bush administration to respect international norms and withdraw its troops from Panama.

It said it should now be clear to the Bush administration that it has again miscalculated in resorting to gunboat diplomacy to infringe upon the territorial sovereignty of Panama. The note said it is shocking that the U.S. administration could embark upon such an indecent assault on Panama at a time when the international community is engaged in serious efforts to resolve disputes peacefully, and in a spirit of mutual understanding and compromise. The note described the swearing-in of a puppet regime by the U.S. administration as one of the biggest absurdities in the contemporary international relations, which ridicules the Bush administration.

The revolutionary organs praised the heroic resistance of the Panamanian people against the invasion, and said it amplifies their contention that no matter what, the peoples of the oppressed world will not surrender their dignity and national pride to become stooges of any external power. The note also reminded the Bush administration of the lessons from the Vietnam war, and called on the American people to speak out against the resumption of hostile and undemocratic actions which continue to erode the credibility of the American nation. These acts, it said, also run contrary to the spirit of international friendship.

The protest concluded that, as has always been the case, the U.S. will veto any UN Security Council resolution condemning the invasion of Panama. But that would not prevent the international community from expressing its indignation at this latest lack of decorum in international affairs.

Ivory Coast**Cabinet Votes 1990 Draft Recurrent Budget**

AB2112121289 Abidjan Domestic Service in French
0700 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The general draft recurrent budget totals 489.80 billion CFA francs, while the special investment and equipment budget stands at 129.578 billion CFA francs. These figures are contained in the financial bill adopted by the cabinet for the 1990 financial year. The general recurrent budget voted by the government has fallen by 10.55 billion CFA francs, compared to that of 1989, while the special investment and equipment budget virtually remains unchanged.

This bill, which will be examined today by the National Assembly, demonstrates the determination of the government to balance state revenue and expenditure at this time of persistent crisis when falling raw material prices are causing considerable revenue losses to the Ivorian economy. Next year, the government will therefore continue to implement the policy of cutting down on recurrent state expenditure. It will, however, continue to finance activities of strategic importance such as agriculture, livestock breeding, fishing, and forestry.

Paris Club Agrees To Debt Rescheduling

AB2012215989 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT
20 Dec 89

[Excerpt] Paris, Dec 20 (AFP)—State creditors in the Club of Paris have agreed to a 14-year rescheduling of about one billion dollars owed by Ivory Coast, and allowed an eight-year period of grace, informed sources said here Wednesday.

The terms of Monday's [18 December] agreement are more favourable than those normally accorded to countries of intermediate income level, as applies to Ivory Coast, the sources said. The repayment period is similar to that allowed for some of the poorest countries.

A statement by the Club of Paris Wednesday said that creditor countries acknowledged application, with support from the International Monetary Fund (IMF), of the necessary adjustment programme, and they noted the fact that Ivory Coast's serious balance of payments problems justified specific treatment through an easing of its debt. [passage omitted]

Niger

President Ali Saibou's Inaugural Address

AB1912214489 Niamey Domestic Service in French
1200 GMT 18 Dec 89

[Address to the nation by Niger President Ali Saibou following his inauguration as president of the republic; in Niamey on 18 December—live or recorded]

[Excerpts] Fellow Niger citizens, 31 years ago, the territory of Niger attained republic status, and today, on the same date, we are crossing the threshold of our Second Republic. The deliberate coincidence between these two decisive moments in the history of our country is a perfect demonstration of our people's attachment to republican values. It illustrates the continuity of the Niger state, and its citizen's ability to adapt to the vicissitudes of history. Therefore, on this doubly historic and solemn day, after I have taken my oath of office as president of the republic before the National Assembly, after being elected by you, I would like to sincerely express my profound gratitude and thanks. [passage omitted]

Dear countrymen, our Second Republic is established. During the electoral campaign, I outlined the program of action that I plan to implement. All of you are aware of it by now. It is the program of action that we adopted during our congress, and it is based on our national charter. The massive vote you gave me on Sunday 10 December makes me even more committed to implementing measures and actions during the 7-year mandate which begins today. Rest assured that I will strive with all my strength to cope with the heavy responsibility that you have entrusted to me. I will do so by organizing all the active forces of the nation, grouped within the National Movement for Development Society [MNSD]. I will strive, with a reorganized and close-knit government to which I will issue directives in accordance with provisions of our Constitution. Instead of the exclusive exercise and maintenance of executive power, I intend to fully and totally assume my constitutional responsibility. I will, therefore, concentrate heavily on problems facing us, and personally monitor the implementation of the measures envisaged.

Naturally, the search for food self-sufficiency will remain our top priority. This implies profound changes in the rural sector in order to diversify and improve upon production and raise the income of our rural dwellers. At the same time, I will seek solutions to unemployment and underdevelopment in urban areas, which is the result of rural exodus and many lay-offs imposed on us by the recession in the modern sectors of our economy. The third aspect of my action will be the real implementation of decentralization. This will enable us to extensively involve the people who benefit from these measures in the drawing up, execution and the follow-up to these projects. The fourth aspect will be the continuation

of the reorganization of the modern sectors of the economy with the help of our international partners. [passage omitted]

The structural adjustment program will be continued. It constitutes an indispensable instrument of assistance because all forms of aid henceforth depend on it. However, while waiting for new aid installments from the IMF and World Bank, we will intensify the rigor of our daily management. Budgetary discipline will be increased both for the collection of revenue and for expenditures. [passage omitted]

Fellow Niger citizens, the program of which I have just described the major aspects is an action program. It is concrete action. It will be accomplished not by an unending holding of seminars, or by unnecessary quarrels. It calls for extra effort and increased sacrifice from everyone.

Our Second Republic is being born in a world that is changing politically and economically. Everywhere in the world, ideologies are being dropped to give way to reality. Profound changes in East Europe have opened up new perspectives to the Western Countries. The Asian countries are pursuing their increasing development. Unfortunately, this general context, far from being favorable to the African countries, is increasing the already wide gap between them and the industrialized countries. As for us in Niger, our problems continue to be indebtedness, our position as a land-locked state, climatic changes, desert encroachment, the fall in the prices of uranium, the lack of alternative sources of production, runaway population growth, illiteracy, and endemic diseases. In the face of this situation and in order to have the means to implement our movement's program of action, we must first rely on our own efforts. [passage omitted]

My dear countrymen, this 7-year term will be one of hard work and creativity. As the noise of the elections dies down, I want you now to forget the clamor and the folklore and get down to serious work. I am not asking you to cry all chanting empty slogans, nor I am asking you to delight in a personality cult. I am not asking you for praises or noisy shouts of approval. I am asking you for your sweat and productive labor. To our youths who are so active and so well prepared, and who are gathered within the Samaria [local development authorities] that constitute the spearhead of our movement, I ask you to continue having confidence in your country and hope in its future. I ask you to continue to work with much faith and heart for the emergence of a united and brotherly Niger, a country of peace and prosperity, a country which aspires to development.

To the students: I ask you to be less impatient, to be more understanding and realistic. I want you to be assured that your fate is of much concern to us because you are the future of this country, that is the reason for our actions. To our women: I want you to fully play your roles of housewives and mothers. I also want you to

express yourselves more in order to expose your real aspirations. You are aware of the preparedness of the MNSD to satisfy your needs. Your place is henceforth assured in all sectors of life of the nation. You have made a remarkable debut of participation in all the institutions of the nation. This is an irreversible situation which will be strengthened. [passage omitted]

To the officers, junior officers, and other ranks of our national Armed Forces and paramilitary corps: I recall that your responsibilities were further increased by the Constitution of the Second Republic. Indeed, for the first time in our history, the Constitution devotes an entire heading to the national Armed Forces. It acknowledges your traditional mission and assigned you other political and administrative responsibilities in the same manner as the other components of the nation. In other words, outside its specific mission, our army has neither reserved domains, nor prohibited sectors. It means that henceforth, efficiency, commitment, and hard work alone will make the difference. For my part, I am proud to belong to our Armed Forces. I am infinitely grateful to them for the honor they have done me, and the constant and decisive support they have given me for over 2 years. I request that you nurture the spirit of cohesion and patriotism so as to be able to continue making your irreplaceable contribution to nation building.

From all Nigerois, I request a new will in the fight against the fatality and hostility of nature, a reaffirmed will to institute the National Movement for Development Society, MNSD, and a renewed determination to attain our common goals and ideals.

Fellow Nigerois, the second republic is thus born. It will continue to establish its institutions, including the National Development Council, which will function as an economic and social council, and the Supreme Court. Our political organization, the National Movement for Development Society, MNSD, will be consolidated and will endeavor to train and inform militants with a view toward a general mobilization for productive work, the only source of hope. The Higher Council for National Orientation will do its utmost to ensure the successful accomplishment of the various lofty missions assigned to it in the bylaws of the MNSD and the Constitution. The National Assembly, which has been newly elected and has just been inducted, will devote itself to its legislative tasks. Its members, who are staunch militants, will continue, within the framework of the MNSD, their political guidance, information, and training missions.

As president of the republic and chairman of the MNSD—since such is your expressed dual desire—I will, for my part, see to the cohesion, harmony, and complementarity of the actions of all our institutions. In this respect, I intend to effect far-reaching and lasting transformations in all spheres in order to give our country adequate tools to cope with the challenges of development.

Dear countrymen, you have just entrusted to me, for a 7-year period, the heavy and challenging responsibilities

of president of the republic. It is with you, and for you, that I intend to accomplish this delicate mission. My success will depend on your assistance and support. Our common success will depend on our dedication to work, our unity, and our level of awareness. I am convinced that the Niger people, who have so many times demonstrated their determination and maturity, will rise above the difficulties of the moment and record, in addition to democracy and freedom, outstanding achievements on the blank pages of our new institutions. Long live the Republic! Long live Niger!

Last Two Political Prisoners Reportedly Freed

AB1912150689 Paris AFP in English 1738 GMT
18 Dec 89

[Text] Niamey, Dec 18 (AFP)—Niger's last two known political prisoners, Major Amadou Seydou and Lieutenant Aboubacar Mahamadou Marafa, were freed Monday to mark president Ali Saibou's swearing-in for a new seven-year mandate.

Maj. Seydou, battalion commander for the capital region, was jailed for 20 years last year for plotting against the Seyni Kountche regime in 1983. Lt. Marafa got 10 years.

Nigeria

Government Expresses 'Concern' Over U.S. Action

AB2112190089 Lagos Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 21 Dec 89

[Text] The Federal Government has reaffirmed its commitment to the principles of nonviolation of the sovereignty and territorial integrity of all nations. The External Affairs Ministry stated this in Lagos today in a statement on the military intervention in Panama by the United States. It expressed concern over the development, particularly the unavoidable loss of lives. The government welcomes the current efforts by the UN Security Council on the matter and calls on the Organization of American States to intensify its mediation to resolve amicably the conflict between the two countries.

*Police Chief Alerts Nation About Saboteurs

34000254A Enugu DAILY STAR
in English 28 Oct 89 p 1

[Article by John Nwosu: "Saboteurs At It Again"]

[Text] The Inspector-General of Police, Alhaji Muhammadu Gambo, has alerted the nation about the activities of some dissident elements who are bent on framing key operators in the present administration and sabotaging the prevailing peace and stability in the country.

In a letter, circulated to media houses, Alhaji Gambo said that the dissident elements have been building up

pressures to carry out their sabotage by circulating false and unfounded statements to incite citizens of this country.

He recalled that the nation is still recovering from the ignoble EBONY magazine publication sabotage, and appealed to all Nigerians to regard the publications in circulation as another hoax.

One of the unfounded documents in circulation is a 19-page report titled: "IACCA Special Report, Vol 124, No 3," which dealt with Glory Okon and Dele Giwa's death.

The "special report" carried such sub-headings as "The Glory Okon sensational cocaine trafficking drama, a prelude to the assassination of Mr Dele Giwa—A Patriot," "Preamble to the Dele Giwa story," "The assassination of Dele Giwa, events before and after," "Bid to avert unknown soldiers verdict: federal military government of Nigeria decided not to set up a judicial probe into Dele Giwa's gruesome murder" and "the assassins parcel bomb from Col. Halilu Akilu and Col. A.K. Togun."

Also in circulation is a one-page letter dated August 30, 1989, signed by Lt.-General Kaddim John Jabban, commander-general at large.

The letter, which came from Repisal Unlimited International, Beirut, Lebanon, spoke of a contract for the total elimination of all undesirable elements in Nigeria from 1989-1994 and its vows that the operators in the Babangida administration will not escape their punishment.

Another letter spoke of plans to burn down some places of worship if their demands were not met.

Part of the letter read thus: "Please let us make it categorically clear that we are not connected with the Islamic Jihad Organisation which has also been awarded contract to eliminate some highly-placed Nigerians (mostly christians), blow up aircraft, ships and destroy Nigerian strategic industrial facilities within and outside Nigeria as from first week of October, 1989."

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DATE FILMED

26 Dec 1989

